

Europe leaders plan \$50,000m fund to stabilize currencies

All nine leaders of the European Economic Community at their two-day summit meeting in Bremen yesterday took a major decision towards establishing greater currency stability in Europe. Finance ministers have been told to work out detailed rules for operating the new system, which involves creating a \$50,000m European Monetary Fund. A final decision will be taken at the EEC summit meeting in Brussels in December.

Callaghan warning against haste

From Michael Hornsby
and Peter Norman
Bremen, July 7

EEC heads of government today took a major step forward towards establishing a zone of greater currency stability in Europe. The decision would involve the creation of a \$50,000m European Monetary Fund and set the Community no road to economic and monetary union.

All the leaders, including Mr James Callaghan, who still has most reservations about the project, agreed to instruct their finance ministers to work out detailed rules for its operation by the end of October with a view to a final decision at the next EEC summit in Brussels in December.

It appears that some EEC leaders would be prepared, if necessary, to press ahead without Britain.

The scheme's two sponsors, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, hoped that it could become operative at the beginning of next year. Mr Callaghan, however, was less positive, saying that he would have to see the results of the preparatory work before committing Britain to the venture.

"It would be wrong to rush into a decision of principle on such an important matter," the Prime Minister told journalists after the summit ended. "But there has been a very important political agreement that a zone of currency stability in Europe is a very desirable objective."

The new "European monetary system" would bring the currencies of the Community's member states into a narrow band of fluctuation against each other. It would, however, go beyond the existing European Monetary Unit (EMU) in that it would be backed by a large European monetary fund and would involve the creation of a new European currency unit, the ECU.

The system would be "at least as strict" as the existing currency snake, whose members would form its hard core, with the possible addition of the French franc, which is not a member.

It is envisaged that for an initial period only EEC nations not in the snake could join the new system with their currencies fluctuating between wider margins than the existing 2½ per cent either side of central rates.

The paper agreed by the EEC leaders said nothing precise about the margins of fluctuation, but they were understood to have discussed a narrow margin of 1 per cent either side of central rates for the "hard" currencies in the system, with substantially more leeway for weaker participants.

Central bank intervention in the new system would be limited to the currencies of the participants, and as in the existing snake, there would be scope for parity changes by mutual consent.

Integral to the system is the creation of a large monetary fund, dominated in ECU's, to ward off speculative attacks on member states' currencies. The ECU, based on a weighted average of community currencies, would be used as a means of settlement between central banks and as a source of credit facilities, particularly in the "snake" zone.

The fund would be set up as a pooling of 20 per cent of member states' gold and foreign currency reserves plus a comparable amount of their own currencies to give a total of some 44,000m ECU's, or \$50,000m.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, who relaunched the idea of monetary union in a speech in Florence last autumn, said that the envisaged scheme was the most imaginative ever discussed by the EEC, and that it would have more resources at its disposal than the International Monetary Fund. He had never dreamed that so much progress could be made in so short a time.

Herr Schmidt, who chaired the meeting, said that he thought the new system would have a positive effect on the dollar. Until now speculators had been able to pick on one European currency and depress the dollar. In future the "European monetary system" would provide a much greater counterweight in the markets and smooth out sharp fluctuations in the dollar's value.

Countries participating in the scheme would also step up the coordination of their exchange rate policies vis-à-vis third countries. The newly-created ECU would also gain in importance by being used in the buying and selling of dollars.

Mr Callaghan's agreement to further study of the currency scheme has been rewarded by an undertaking that "concurrent studies" will be made of action needed to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous members of the Community in the light of the greater obligations that membership of a European monetary system would entail.

Such action implied a substantial transfer of resources from the richer to the poorer regions, the Prime Minister said, and it is clear that progress here would determine whether the British Government would feel able to go along with the new scheme.

In this context, Mr Callaghan stressed the greatest importance he attached to reform of the common agricultural policy, which he believes exerts a perverse effect on the Community's regional policy.

Tonight Mr Jenkins said that the British had come to Bremen with an attitude of "constructive caution".

"It remains unclear whether unanimity is an essential part of the system. The French President, for example, said it would not be obligatory for all nine Community members to belong to the new grouping."

Herr Schmidt read a statement on behalf of the leaders of the five-nation snake grouping stressing that it would remain fully intact until the European monetary system was established.

Leading article, page 13

Ambassador plans to abolish bulletin that includes press criticisms of British Government Dispute with Mr Jay costs information chief his US post

From Michael Lempman
New York, July 7

Mr Laurence O'Keefe, head of the British Information Service in New York, has been told that he will be removed this year, only half way through, what was expected to be a four-year term.

He was given the message last week by Mr Peter Jay, the British Ambassador in Washington, with whom he has been having growing differences about the role and scope of Britain's information effort in the United States.

Last February Mr Jay, who was appointed Ambassador a year ago, came to New York to tell the staff of BIS that he proposed cutting their number by half and restricting the scope of their operation. The

locally engaged staff, with Mr O'Keefe's support, lobbied in the press to fight the cut.

Largely as a result of this campaign, the British Cabinet decided by a narrow margin to veto Mr Jay's plan, though it had the enthusiastic support of Mr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary. Mr Jay, however, remains convinced that drastic changes are needed in the structure of BIS, for which he is responsible as Ambassador.

The dispute between him and Mr O'Keefe is a philosophical one about the nature of a government information programme. Mr O'Keefe believes that BIS should be a relatively independent source of information about Britain, and this is the role it has traditionally played.

Mr Jay believes that it should be restricted to relaying ministerial speeches and other strictly pro-government information.

The quarrel has crystallized round one BIS regular bulletin called *Today's British Papers*, which quotes selectively from leading articles on national and international issues. It is sent chiefly to the leader writers of American newspapers, and Mr O'Keefe believes strongly that it is important to make them aware of the diversity of British opinion.

Mr Jay disagrees. He sees no reason why a Government agency should circulate opinions which are often critical of Government policy and he wants to abolish the bulletin.

(Similar disputes have arisen from time to time over the role of the Government-subsidized BBC overseas services.)

The assumption here is that Mr Jay found it uncomfortable to work with someone with whose views on the question he differed so sharply. He is expected to make sure that Mr O'Keefe's successor has an outlook more compatible with his own, and in this way he might well succeed in making some of the changes which it seemed earlier that the Cabinet veto had prevented.

Mr O'Keefe, who will be 47 on Sunday, joined the Foreign Office in 1962 and has served mainly in the Far East. He came to New York in 1976 from London, where he has been head of the Hongkong and Indian Ocean department at the Foreign Office.

The post of head of BIS in New York is regarded as a plum diplomatic job (its predecessor, Mr Hamilton Whyte, is now Dr Owen's chief spokesman) and the tour of duty is normally four years.

The learnt of Mr Jay's decision to replace him last week when the Ambassador was in New York for a dinner honouring Mr James Callaghan, his father-in-law. On the morning after the dinner Mr Jay telephoned Mr O'Keefe from his suite at the Waldorf Astoria to tell him to begin making plans to leave New York at the end of the summer.

Shcharansky trial opens in Moscow next week

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 7

Anatoly Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident member of the Helsinki human rights group, will go on trial in Moscow on Monday on charges of espionage and treason. He is charged with high treason in the form of espionage and faces a maximum penalty of death.

The unusual public announcement is seen as a direct rebuff to the United States, which has publicly and privately appealed to the Russians not to put Mr Shcharansky on trial.

Scores of religious, political and scientific leaders in the West, including Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the foreign ministers of the European Community have also issued appeals for the release of the 30-year-old computer engineer, who has been in prison for the past 17 months.

Mr Shcharansky's trial will begin at 10 am on Monday in the people's court in the south of Moscow. It coincides with the trial of Alexander Ginzburg, who with Dr Yuri Orlov and hundreds of the group set up two years ago to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights.



A pat on the head for new champion Martina Navratilova

Czech exile wins at Wimbledon

Martina Navratilova won the Wimbledon singles title yesterday when she defeated Christine Evert, the No 1 seed and twice former champion, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Navratilova, a Czechoslovakian exile, has three times been refused citizenship of the United States, where she now lives. She has not seen her family since 1975. The Duchess of Kent, when presenting her with the trophy, said that she would try to help her family obtain visas to the West.

In the women's doubles, the only other final to be decided, Kerry Reid and Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, beat Mila Jancovic, of Yugoslavia, and Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, 4-6, 9-8, 6-3 after saving two match points. Reports, page 15.

Second Canaletto painting is saved from export

A painting by Canaletto from the Warwick Collection has been saved for Britain, only four days before an export licence expires.

Mr Hugh Legatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, said last night that the Government had accepted an offer by the retired British industrialist, Dr Donaldson of Kingsbridge, the minister for the arts, issued a statement that the Government would give "exceptional consideration to finding the outstanding paintings."

Acceptance of Dr McDonald's offer, which was due to expire at midnight last night, involves a "topping-up" operation, amounting to £15,000, the balance of the purchase price.

Leader page, 13
Letters: On church unity, from the Bishop of Manchester; threat to Bible studies; bird refuge, from Professor W. H. Thorpe
Leading articles: Bremen meeting; Lebanon; Guyana's referendum
Page 7
William Mann reviews the revival of *Norma* at Covent Garden; Sheridan Morley talks to Stewart Granger
Obituary, page 14
Dr Keith Hamilton; Brigadier O. W. Nicholson
Features, pages 5-12
Jonathan Caplan on why Mr Profumo is breaking silence; Fred Emery on the frontiers that do not matter to the Tories; Phillips' Tommy interview; Alan Williams; Geraldine Norman on the vintages problem
Sport, pages 15-17
Rugby: County leaders failed by rain; Rotherham; Michael Phillips' prospects for the Eclipse Stakes; Rugby Union: RFU Board looks at private medicine insurance schemes; John Whitmore on prospects for "fixed interest investment"; Vera Di Palma answers readers' questions on taxation
Page 18
Stock Markets: A late rally took the FT Ordinary share index to its best level in the day, 2.5 higher at 455.5. In heavier trading, the market was better
Personal investment and finance: Roger Board looks at private medicine insurance schemes; John Whitmore on prospects for "fixed interest investment"; Vera Di Palma answers readers' questions on taxation
Page 19
Home News: 2, 3
Church: 14
Court: 14
Crossword: 24
Engagements: 24
Features: 5-9, 12
Gardening: 17
Science: 17
Business: 18-22
Chess: 17
Letters: 13
Obituary: 14
Parliament: 24
Premium Bonds: 23
Sales: 24
Shops: 24
TV & Radio: 15-17
Theatre, etc: 6-9
Travel: 9
25 Years Ago: 12
Weather: 2
Wills: 14

Lebanon in crisis as President delays decision to step down

From Christopher Walker
Beirut, July 7

Lebanon was poised tonight on the brink of an internal security crisis which diplomatic observers believe could have worse international repercussions than the civil war which ended in 1976.

The immediate future of the country depended on the decision of President Elias Sarkis, who is generally regarded as the one Lebanese politician with the stature to hold the bitterly divided country together. He was formally commander of the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force, which has been at the centre of this week's heavy fighting in which at least 180 civilians have been killed.

There are fears that, apart from his political consequences, Mr Sarkis's resignation would remove the legitimacy from the large Syrian force in Lebanon and open the way for Israeli intervention. These anxieties have been reinforced by recent statements from the Israeli Government and a build-up of Israeli armour along Lebanon's southern border.

It is believed that the President is seeking a redefinition of the role of the Arab peace-keeping force and a formula for dispersing the formidable array of right-wing, leftist and Palestinian guerrilla armies which pose a constant threat to Lebanon's stability.

As the President held tense consultations at the official palace in Beirut early tonight, many areas of the city were deserted as citizens remained indoors fearing a fresh outbreak of the fighting between the Christian militia and the Syrian troops.

By midnight reports from the most troubled districts indicated that the latest ceasefire was holding, although occasional bursts of sniper fire were heard.

Some of the firing appeared to be at random, as was the single high velocity shot which ran out as a taxi was observed driving the predominantly Muslim western sector on the main road from the airport. "It is happening all the time," the taxi driver explained with a note of resignation.

The factor in the Beirut battles which is causing the greatest international concern is the prospect of their being transformed into a confrontation between Syria and Israel. To prevent this, a compromise must be reached between the Syrian threat to the right-wing militia and the Israeli statement that they were determined to stand by them.

The usually reliable Beirut newspaper, the *Middle East Reporter*, this morning quoted diplomatic sources when reporting that the Syrian air force had been placed on full alert and that Syrian troops on the Golan Heights frontline had been put on a war footing.

Another Beirut paper, the leftist and pro-Syrian *Al-Naba*, reported from the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli that Russian-made Syrian MIG fighters had flown over the city.

Beirut, July 7.—Airport sources said Israeli warplanes flew high over Beirut and central Lebanon three times today. Their altitude indicated they were on reconnaissance flights, the sources said.

Tel Aviv: Israel played down reports of tension with Syria over Lebanon today after Israeli newspapers reported that troops along the northern border were on "increased alert".

From state radio, semi-official state radio dropped any mention of troop reinforcements. — J.P. Geneva: The International Red Cross angrily declared today that its workers had been repeatedly attacked during the fighting in Beirut. It also protested against the use of heavy weapons in the battles.

US pressure on combatants, page 1
Leading article, page 1

Top-security prisoners in protest

By Stewart Teedler
Crime Reporter

Nine Irish republican prisoners at Garret, maximum-security prison, near Market Harborough, yesterday climbed on to a cell block to demonstrate against their conditions and in support of "political" status.

They escaped during their exercise period and got on to the roof of a block housing prison services such as kitchens. They began waving Irish republican flags and banners.

One banner said: "End of black torture". Taken to be a reference to prisoners at The Maze prison in Ulster, who have refused to wear prison clothes after being refused political status.

The Garret men were joining in protests at numbers of English prisons. The Home Office said yesterday that Irish prisoners had refused food or demonstrated at five maximum-security prisons in Wexford, day. They were continuing to refuse food and seven at Albany, Isle of Wight, are to be sent before the board of visitors after smashing up cells.

Some of the Garret prisoners wore balaclava helmets or masks and called to passers by. The Home Office said no damage had been done.

The demonstrations, supported on the outside by relatives in a campaign called the Irish Political Prisoners' Support Group, are in protest at treatment in the prisons. Protests include allegations of assault and prolonged solitary confinement.

Mr Alistair Logan, a Guildford solicitor representing many of the Irish prisoners, said yesterday he was making 32 cases of complaints to the European Court of Human Rights after failing to get satisfaction from the Home Office.

Mr Logan claimed that because of the high-security status some prisoners they had spent long periods in solitary confinement. There was also a "story of attacks on prisoners," he alleged.

The Irish prisoners, totalling more than eight, were being kept in English prisons while British soldiers sentenced by Northern Irish courts could serve their sentences on the mainland. Mr Logan said the Home Office's attitude to such protests is summed up in a statement in the Commons last year by Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, in which he said that there would be neither an amnesty nor the granting of political status for Irish prisoners.

Socialist likely to be Italian President

From John Earle
Rome, July 7

The parliamentary marathon to elect a President of the Republic ended yesterday with the Socialist Party's Sandro Pertini as the favoured candidate when the Christian Democrats gave him their support.

Signor Pertini, nearly 82, a Socialist and former President of the Chamber of Deputies, was formally proposed by the Socialists early this week but withdrew yesterday because he failed to gain the support of the Christian Democrats and risked being considered a partisan candidate of the left.

His very withdrawal, it was said in parliamentary circles, enabled him to be picked up today by the Christian Democratic leadership, as it could be argued that he was no longer a partisan of the left.

The Christian Democrats, who have been in power since 1948, are the main force in the Italian Community, was strongly tipped at the beginning of this campaign. It was faded as it became known that Signor Pertini was now favoured by the Christian Democratic leadership as well as by the Communists.

The six-nation ballot tomorrow by the 1,000 electors—deputies, senators, and regional delegates—may prove decisive.

However, Signor Benito Zaccagnini, the Christian Democratic secretary, had to overcome strong opposition to the Pertini candidacy from conservative elements in his parliamentary party at a meeting tonight.

Signor Antonio Giolitti, one of the Italian Commissioners of the European Community, was strongly tipped at the beginning of this campaign. It was faded as it became known that Signor Pertini was now favoured by the Christian Democratic leadership as well as by the Communists.

The six-nation ballot tomorrow by the 1,000 electors—deputies, senators, and regional delegates—may prove decisive.

Continued on page 4, col 7

Contempt ruling against US law chief set aside

A judge's order holding Mr Griffin Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

Mr Bell, the American Attorney-General, in contempt of court has been set aside by an appeal court judge in New York at the Government's request. The judge said Mr Bell was entitled to a review of Thursday's ruling, made because he refused to release files of 18 FBI agents alleged to have spied on the Socialist Workers' Party. Disclosure of the files might "result in assassination," he said.

£254,000 damages award is upheld

Damages of £254,000 awarded to a woman psychiatrist who suffered brain damage during a minor operation were upheld 2-1 by the Court of Appeal. It was a startling but not absurd amount, one judge said. Lord Denning, dissenting, would have cut the award to £136,000 by giving nothing for loss of future earnings. Law Report, page 23

Philips Electrical, the household appliances manufacturer, is bringing back recommended retail prices. The value of price listing has been called into question because of the prevalence of price cutting. Page 19

Hess plea rejected

Answering an all-party plea for the release of Rudolf Hess, Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the Commons it would be the height of irresponsibility for Britain to act alone and end his 37-year incarceration. Page 4

MacLeod survives

Alistair MacLeod is still Scotland's team manager. The Scottish Football Association have voted in favour of his retaining in charge of the side. Page 17

Chrysler strike talks

Chrysler shop stewards are to meet today to discuss an offer of talks on a self-financing productivity deal. The offer was agreed yesterday between the management and engineering union. Page 19

Chrysler shop stewards are to meet today to discuss an offer of talks on a self-financing productivity deal. The offer was agreed yesterday between the management and engineering union. Page 19

Chrysler shop stewards are to meet today to discuss an offer of talks on a self-financing productivity deal. The offer was agreed yesterday between the management and engineering union. Page 19

Baader-Meinhof lawyer loses appeal

The highest French administrative court has rejected an appeal by Herr Klaus Croissant, the defence lawyer of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, against his extradition to West Germany. He was extradited eight months ago, after the warrant had been approved by the Court of Appeal. Page 5

Privileges revised: An order to grant diplomatic privileges to all European Space Agency officials is to be revised to apply to the director-general only. 2

Race hearing: An industrial tribunal ruled that there was a case against the transport union for alleged racial discrimination against an Indian bus driver. 2

Young offenders: A Green Paper on new custody order proposals for young offenders will be published soon. 2

Seafarers' standards: IMO, the United Nations maritime body, adopted the first international convention of training and certification for seafarers. 3

Home News: 2, 3
Church: 14
Court: 14
Crossword: 24
Engagements: 24
Features: 5-9, 12
Gardening: 17
Science: 17
Business: 18-22
Chess: 17

Letters: 13
Obituary: 14
Parliament: 24
Premium Bonds: 23
Sales: 24
Shops: 24
TV & Radio: 15-17
Theatre, etc: 6-9
Travel: 9
25 Years Ago: 12
Weather: 2
Wills: 14

Letters: 13
Obituary: 14
Parliament: 24
Premium Bonds: 23
Sales: 24
Shops: 24
TV & Radio: 15-17
Theatre, etc: 6-9
Travel: 9
25 Years Ago: 12
Weather: 2
Wills: 14

Letters: 13
Obituary: 14
Parliament: 24
Premium Bonds: 23
Sales: 24
Shops: 24
TV & Radio: 15-17
Theatre, etc: 6-9
Travel: 9
25 Years Ago: 12
Weather: 2
Wills: 14

Letters: 13
Obituary: 14
Parliament: 24
Premium Bonds: 23
Sales: 24
Shops: 24
TV & Radio: 15-17
Theatre, etc: 6-9
Travel: 9
25 Years Ago: 12
Weather: 2
Wills: 14

HOME NEWS

Lords reject EEC attempt to get uniform VAT collection system on art and antiques sales

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Attempts by the EEC Commission to impose a uniform system of collecting value-added-tax (VAT) on the sales of works of art, antiques and second-hand vehicles, involving millions of pounds every year, are firmly rejected by the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities in a report published yesterday.

It concludes that the special VAT scheme operated in Britain, based on actual profit margins, is preferable to the method of standard margins, that is, 30 per cent of the selling price, put forward by the commission in a draft directive.

After setting out all its objections the committee says: "We conclude that the Commission should be asked to reconsider the position and to seek ways of harmonizing... Community practice on the lines of the prevailing system in the United Kingdom."

The report, presented to Parliament by a subcommittee of which Lord Cobbold is chairman, indicates that most trade associations, HM Customs and Excise, and traders in second-hand goods in Europe are united in preferring the British system.

But the report discloses a wide difference of opinion in the British art and antiques trade. Traders support the principle of the special schemes operated in the United Kingdom, but are divided on the EEC proposal to extend VAT to all intermediaries involved. The Brussels definition of taxable persons would include

not only registered dealers but also auctioneers. At present, British sales at auction are taxed only on the auctioneer's commission.

Under the EEC definition, VAT would be payable on 30 per cent of the price realized, less sales by dealers. The United Kingdom exclusion of auction sales from taxation on the actual margin is based on the legal position that auctioneers do not take ownership of the goods they handle, but merely provide a service on behalf of private persons, the report says.

However, this proposed inclusion of auction sales in the scope of the tax on the margin would be welcomed by some sections of the antiques trade who argued before the committee that the exclusion of auction sales discriminated against registered dealers by artificially encouraging sales at auction.

In their opinion, this system also assisted the operation of unregistered dealers by affording them a market on which to buy and sell goods without incurring tax. In their view, distorted the market, was unfair, and resulted in reduced sales.

The committee faces up to the fundamental dilemma that the preferential treatment on sales of second-hand goods would distort the market and reduce transactions in new goods. Because of these difficulties the UK special schemes were introduced, covering motorcars, boats, aircraft, antiques, works of art and collectors' items. In place of charging VAT on the net value added, VAT is charged on the dealer's gross margin, since this is the measure of value added in the second-hand transaction.

"For antiques, works of art, collectors' items and used goods in general, but excluding motor cars, the Commission proposes that VAT should be charged on a standard 30 per cent of the dealer's selling price," the report states. "This implies an assumption that dealers' purchase prices, on which in the normal case an import tax deduction would be made, are normally around 70 per cent and that their gross margins are around 30 per cent of their selling price."

"For motor cars, boats, trailers, etc., dealers would pay VAT on the full selling price, but would deduct an equivalent of 'import tax' based on the actual price at which they bought the goods. This limit implies an assumption that dealers' margins are normally at least 25 per cent on their purchase price."

Lords Select Committee on the European Communities, VAT on second-hand goods. (Stationery Office, £1.35p.)

Tory leader will decide 'Mr Europe's' position after general election

From John Chartres

Manchester

Mrs Thatcher thinks of Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, as "Mr Europe". But the leader of the Conservative Party said yesterday that she still had not decided on an appointment for him if the Tories should win the forthcoming general election.

Mr Heath, who was hurt by his rejection in favour of Mrs Thatcher by the Tory Party, pledged his support in a speech in Penistone, South Yorkshire, this week. Yesterday Mrs Thatcher described the speech as "warm", coming as it did from "a reserved man".

Mrs Thatcher maintained that she had always kept both Mr Heath and Mr John Birt, her shadow Foreign Secretary, informed about any appointments involving Europe, to ensure that they were not interested personally. That was standard practice, she said.

Asked whether she had offered Mr Heath the leadership of the Conservative delegation to the European Parliament, she said that no

appointment had yet been made. She reiterated that Mr Heath was always consulted, usually through the Chief Whip, about all European matters.

Asked about a possible government post for Mr Heath, she said: "I shall make up my mind about appointments after we have won the election." That was also standard practice, she said.

Asked whether she had offered Mr Heath the leadership of the Conservative delegation to the European Parliament, she said that no

In Moss Side several tenants of controversial corporation flat blocks administered by the Labour-controlled city council complained about their living conditions, crime and violence and lack of local employment opportunities.

At the same time Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the Workers Revolutionary Party candidate, was talking to a smaller audience over a loudspeaker at the opposite end of the shopping precinct. The two women did not meet.

The National Front candidate, Mr Herbert Andrew, intends to hold an open-air meeting in the constituency today, according to Mr Martin Webster, the Front's events organizer. He said its time and location would not be announced in advance.

Miss Redgrave, who is standing for the only left-wing group to nominate, has said that her organization will make no attempt to stage any counter-demonstrations. General election: F. Hatto (Lab) 15,212; J. Lee (C) 11,101; W. Wallis (L) 5,668; N. Boyle (C) 2,871; E. H. H. (Cons) 2,871. Lab majority 4,111.

Labour forecasts a short reconciliation

By Our Political Correspondent

Giving an early indication of the Labour Party's intention to capitalize during the general election campaign on the lingering differences between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath, both Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, suggested last night that the reported reconciliation would not last long.

Mr Healey, at a by-election meeting in Penistone, South Yorkshire, said that Mr Heath's speech this week might have improved his chances of taking over as Leader of the Opposition after the next general election.

But the conditions he had

sought (Mr Heath said he wanted a broadly-based party, concerned with the welfare of all our fellow citizens) for working with Mrs Thatcher suggested that the latest attempt at reconciliation would "last no longer than the other five attempts over the past three years".

Rejecting the interpretation placed on Mr Heath's speech by most Conservatives, Mr Healey said: "He laid bare once again the deep divisions on every aspect of policy inside the Conservative Party."

He told Mrs Thatcher to go back to the policies of the last Heath government: subsidies for industry, a pay policy and all... He promised more

Mr Hayward, speaking in Doncaster, treated the "reconciliation" more humorously by using a theatrical comparison. "After many rehearsals," he said, "Wednesday night this week saw the preview of the new Whitehall farce 'Ted's Small Gesture', starring the leading actor of Tory moderation, Edward Heath, and featuring Margaret Thatcher in her customary reactionary role."

He said: "New theatres are being sought so that this farce may continue until the general election," and forecast that "Penistone run" would end when the by-election result was announced.

Transport union accused of discrimination over driver

By Annabel Ferriman

The Transport and General Workers' Union was accused yesterday of racial discrimination against an Indian bus driver in the case of the Commission of Racial Equality has brought against a trade union.

An industrial tribunal in London heard that when Mr Narshi Dhimian, aged 47, of Hendon, north London, applied to rejoin the union after a temporary absence from London Transport, he was told he had to pay a re-entry fee of £10. Instead of the normal £5.

The tribunal was told that a letter of inquiry about the fee to the union's regional secretary was not accepted, and he was referred to the divisional officer who subjected him to "vicious" verbal abuse of a racial nature.

Mr Dhimian alleged that the reason for his treatment was that he had taken a white bus driver in the case that he was referred to the divisional officer who subjected him to "vicious" verbal abuse of a racial nature.

Mr Dhimian had politely requested a judicial inquiry into the events and "without any apparent justification" had been refused. "We hold that this was a discriminatory act," Mr White said. A date is to be arranged for a full hearing.

Anti-polio campaign

The Save the Children Fund is planning to launch an international polio-vaccination campaign next year to mark its diamond jubilee.

Wolf killed

A wolf that had escaped from the Lunga Wildlife Park, Ardfert, Strathclyde, was shot dead yesterday by a farmer.

British countryside

The countryside of Britain has a distinctive and diverse beauty all its own. In no other country can you find such dramatic contrasts in such a small area. The Sunday Times colour magazine tomorrow launches a major eight-week exploration into The Great British Countryside.

£110,000 haul in Irish diamond robbery

An armed gang thought to have "bungled" a diamond robbery in the Irish Republic got away with cash and valuables worth another £100,000, it was discovered yesterday.

The gang, thought to be Irish, had been aiming for jewels valued at £300,000, but instead they got uncured industrial diamonds worth £100,000.

Detectives are working on the theory that the gang may not have been concentrating on diamonds during the robbery from a hijacked Post Office van from the Shannon Airport industrial estate, on Clare, on Thursday night.

He said that the reentry fee of £10 had been imposed as an act of discrimination on the ground of race. "We, rightly or wrongly, draw the conclusion that there can be no other reason for the difference in the charges."

Mr Dhimian had politely requested a judicial inquiry into the events and "without any apparent justification" had been refused. "We hold that this was a discriminatory act," Mr White said. A date is to be arranged for a full hearing.

Anti-polio campaign

The Save the Children Fund is planning to launch an international polio-vaccination campaign next year to mark its diamond jubilee.

Wolf killed

A wolf that had escaped from the Lunga Wildlife Park, Ardfert, Strathclyde, was shot dead yesterday by a farmer.

Degree awarded: Mrs Jane Ewart-Biggs, widow of Mr Christopher Ewart-Biggs, the British Ambassador in Dublin who was killed by an explosion in 1976, with her children Robin, Henrietta and Kate after receiving the honorary degree of doctor of letters at Ulster University, Coleraine.

Proposals to handle young offenders under discussion

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to publish a Green Paper soon discussing proposals for handling young offenders. One of the options under consideration is a junior youth custody order.

That would be up to a maximum of six months for those aged 14 and 15 months for those aged 16 and 17. The order would be made by a juvenile court, but the executive would decide what proportion of the rest would be spent in custody. The rest would be served in the community.

Present ideas are that such an order would have to be served in junior detention centres.

Given the present Home Office views that harsher regimes would not successfully deter further crime, it is unlikely that the order would be made for the older age group—aged 16 and up to 21.

Instead, a proposal for a senior youth custody order has

been discussed. That is seen as a move towards a generic custodial sentence for young adults, instead of separate ones to borstal, detention centres and young prisoner centres.

The Green Paper will be a response to a report by the Advisory Council on the Penal System, published in 1974.

The advisory council recommended the abolition of custodial sentences of imprisonment, borstal training and reference to detention centres. Instead there would be a new form of custodial sentence in the form of an order, with three types of establishments merged to handle it.

At present, young people aged 14, 15 and 16 can be sent for up to three months to junior detention centres and older ones to senior detention centres where the maximum stay is six months.

Those aged 15 and 16 can be sent by a juvenile court to the Crown Court, which can then sentence them to borstal training.

Judge sentences street robbers after 'cooling down'

Judge Clarke, QC, sentenced a gang of young street robbers at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after adjourning his case overnight so that he could "cool down".

He said the facts surrounding a series of violent robberies and banding snatchings in Hackney, London, by groups of up to 20 youths had horrified him. He intended to pass sentences, "which will deter others from committing these cowardly offences".

He had praised a 12-man police team for rounding up the gang and for "doing their best to make the streets safe for decent people to walk". The nine defendants were Derek Allen, aged 17, unemployed, of Humber Avenue, South Oxendon; and Leonard Corbett, aged 18, unemployed, of Welspool Street, Hackney, who were each jailed for three years.

The other seven defendants, all from Hackney, included Neil Harrison, aged 17, an engineer, of Richmond Road; Colin George, aged 17, a clerk, of Richmond Road; and Charles Farrell, aged 17, a shoemaker, of Brownlow Road.

The four others were schoolboys aged 13, 14, 15 and 16. Harrison was sent to borstal, and George to a detention centre for three months. Farrell was fined £75 with 50 costs. The schoolboys aged 16 and 15 were sent to borstal.

The boy aged 13 was sent to a detention centre for three months. The boy aged 14 was given a conditional discharge.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

The offences ranged from robbery, theft, assault with intent to rob, and receiving.

Safety improvements have grown out of disasters Smoke sensors in new sleeper trains

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

Questions are being asked about the safety of passengers on sleeper trains after the accident on Thursday when 11 people died in a fire on the Penzance to London train.

British Rail carries 800,000 sleeper passengers a year on 50 trains a night. In 150 years of railway history such a disaster has probably not happened before. Certainly since before the First World War there has not been a death by fire on a British railway sleeper, and the keepers of records think not before that.

What can be learned from the tragedy? "Almost all the great safety improvements have grown out of disasters," a railway safety expert said yesterday. The proposed changes under the sleeper coach would be to heat water for making tea in the steward's compartment, has been excluded as the cause. It is safely enclosed within the structure of the carriage and is almost fireproof. That leaves smoking or a wiring fault in the compartment. It could have been either.

Smoking is being steadily reduced on trains, but could it be stopped altogether, given the state of public opinion? Is there a case for what is to some people a drastic measure, when the last fatal train fire from

that cause was 25 years and 25,000 million train passengers.

What is part of the train structure, and standards of initial design and regular inspection and maintenance help protection against fire. Inspection of passenger coaches is in theory, carried out daily, weekly, monthly, and at three, six, nine and 12-month intervals. The inquiry will doubtless consider how thoroughly in this case.

As to standards of design and construction: there is no set rule. Standards have been built up over the life of railways by trial and error.

Whatever the cause, fire or smouldering appear to have broken out on Thursday then spread. How fireproof are beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, and other fixtures and fittings on sleeper coaches? "Mostly fire-retardant," British Rail says. Will that be good enough now? One of the difficulties with things like bedding is that fire-proofing tends to wash out.

How can passengers escape when fire breaks out? British Rail instructions to staff lay down that all exit doors must be unlocked when in passenger use. Sleepers have pull-down, sash-type windows, without locks, giving an aperture when open of 10 in by

16 in. Did they stick on Thursday?

British Rail is at present designing the next generation of sleepers, replacing practically all stock over the next few years. It is not too late to incorporate new lessons learnt.

The new stock will be air-conditioned, with sealed, double-glazed windows, and more steel and plastic. There will be smoke sensors in each compartment, and latches to break windows in case of fire. Should there be a fireproof bedding, and a smoking ban?

Without being complacent, it is possible to be reassured by British Rail's record and its attitude to safety. With 700 million passenger journeys a year, there were on average last year or the year before, the record is improving. Between 1971 and 1975, the last five-year period for which records are complete, deaths in train accidents were 0.08 a million train miles as against 1.4 a million with 0.15 and 2.1 respectively 20 years earlier.

That is neither an accident nor a result of imposed rules. "Our view is that we have an obligation," Mr Frank Harrison, British Rail's safety chief, says. "The Department of Transport overlooks us, but it is our responsibility. Safety is one thing no railwayman takes lightly."

Crew's evidence at British Rail inquiry

British Rail held a domestic inquiry yesterday into the Penzance-Paddington sleeper train fire on Thursday, in which 11 people died. The result of the investigation, at British Rail's West of England headquarters in Bristol, will not be made public.

It is not a witch hunt; it is not an inquisition. It is purely an effort to establish the facts of the accident while there are still fresh in the minds of the people involved," British Rail said.

Signalmen, the engine crew, sleeping car attendants and people first on the scene at Taunton attended the inquiry,

over which Mr John Barker, the divisional manager, presided. The findings are to be made known to Major Anthony King, the Department of Transport's railway inspector in charge of the inquiry into the disaster. He will investigate whether the doors to sleeper carriages were locked, trapping people inside.

Yesterday the sleeper carriage started on fire in a shed at Taunton. Another coach, damaged by smoke and fumes, has been shunted into a siding.

It is expected that the public inquiry into the disaster will be held in Bristol in two or three weeks.

£227,565 claim against widow of Sir Eric Miller

The Pease Property Corporation has issued a High Court writ claiming £227,565 against the widow of Sir Eric Miller, former head of the company, who committed suicide last September.

The claim is in respect of sums alleged to have been improperly claimed by Pease's account with Lewis's (Great Britain) and paid by Anthony Hutley and Partners, Hutley, a subsidiary of the Pease Property Corporation, both of Park West, Marble Arch, London, is named as second plaintiff.

The writ, of Mansfield Street, London, is named as second defendant.

Pease and Hutley are suing Lady Miller, of The Little Boltons, West Brompton, London, as sole executrix of Sir Eric's estate. The £227,565 is claimed as damages.

Pease is taking third party proceedings against others

Meeting fails to resolve children's home dispute

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

A meeting between staff, unions and council officials at Tower Hamlets, London, yesterday failed to resolve a dispute over the proposed closure of a children's home which is expected to lead to legal action against the council. Officials said that the closure of Kings Thorpe home at Woodford, Essex, would go ahead on July 31 and the eight children there would be transferred to another home in Harold Hill.

Officials of the local branch of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) said they would write to the chief executive of the council requesting a meeting with the leader of the council and the chairman of the social services committee to reconsider the decision. Mrs Pat Black, NALGO organizer, Tower Hamlets, said last night

that she still hoped the decision would be changed.

Staff at the home and union officials want the home to be phased out over a period of years rather than closed immediately because the children do not want to leave it. They claim the children, who are aged between 13 and 16, have not been consulted over the closure as required under the Children's Act, 1975. The British Association of Social Workers is considering seeking an injunction against the council to prevent the closure.

Mrs Finch said last night that it was disclosed during the meeting yesterday that the decision to close the home had been taken three years ago. The children had not been consulted at that stage, and the decision had clearly been taken in isolation without any consideration of the children's wishes.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

Saturday Review

Hola



The Hola Camp atrocity, when 11 Mau Mau detainees were clubbed to death by their warders, cast a shadow over the closing months of Sir Evelyn Baring's tour as Governor of Kenya in 1959. The Mau Mau rebellion had been successfully put down, but some hard core rebels remained in jail. In this extract from his biography of Baring, Charles Douglas-Home describes the pressures on the Governor in dealing with the crisis

It was sad for Evelyn Baring that he was destined to leave Kenya in September 1959, with a certain amount of unfinished business still arising from the Mau Mau emergency. He had been Governor since 1952. The emergency, which he had declared three weeks after his arrival, had effectively ended a long and unfortunate period of lawlessness and anarchy. The Hola Camp, where a number of the emergency detainees were held, was a place of death by their hands. But even before then there were other symptoms of the old disease, which still lurked away under the surface of calm of Evelyn's last year in the colony. He was involved in a continuous discussion about the future of Kenya, and the question of whether, and if so when, he should be released from detention—a possibility, hotly contested by the provincial administration.

But the question of Kenya was not the only reminder of the darker days of the emergency. On March 3, 1959, when Evelyn and his family were recovering from a highly successful but, none the less, exhausting visit of the Queen Mother, 11 Mau Mau detainees at Hola Camp, in the coastal province, were beaten to death and another 81 injured. The prison camp at that time was divided into two, with one part containing 608 convicted prisoners and the other a "closed camp" containing 208 of what were known as "hard core" Mau Mau detainees, men who had not yet responded to the programme of rehabilitation.

Evelyn first heard of trouble at Hola from the Defence Ministry informed him of a message over the prison radio network that five detainees had died, with no further explanation. He immediately decided to send three senior officers down to Hola the following morning from the prisons, Defence and African Affairs Departments. They were to report back to him the following evening. Next morning, Evelyn was told that the camp tally had risen to 10. He decided that on Saturday he would or should be put out, until more facts were known as a result of the senior officials' visit. They returned to Nairobi at midday and a meeting at Government House was hurriedly convened with the Chief Government, Doctor, Usack, the Minister of Defence, Griffith-Jones, the Minister of African Affairs, and Lewis, the Commissioner of Prisons.

It is this meeting, more than any other, which provides the key to Evelyn's part in the affair. Apart from his general responsibility as Governor for the administration of Kenya, he also had a particular responsibility, not for the camp itself, but for the fact that it was subsequently ordered to be closed. The subsequent inquiry into the Hola disaster became clear that the three officials who had visited Hola carried out a rather cursory inspection of the camp, spent only three hours there, and returned to Nairobi with a less than satisfactory account of what they had seen. One of the 10 men had already died, they did not speak to any of the detainees, they did not look at any of the dead bodies in the hospital, and they did not see a quarter of the camp. One of the ad men had two broken ribs, facial bruises and had possibly of "aspiration pneumonia" caused by inhalation of regurgitated vomit. There was also the account of the prison deputy commandant who had seen a detainee collapse near a water cart from which he had been drinking. In other words, there was a major atrocity, or else an almost unwelcome readiness to believe in default of any hard evidence to the contrary—that the water cart might have had something to do with the deaths and injuries.

That credulity on the part of the Hola staff was apparently shared without much reservation by the officials during their three-hour visit. They returned to Nairobi before lunch and reported to Evelyn four o'clock that afternoon. The meeting in Government House, there was presently a good deal of discussion as to whether violence was the cause of death. The three officials gave it as their opinion that the deaths had been caused by violence—though there was some men-

tion of "scuffles". They left Evelyn and his ministers with the strong impression that they thought a possible cause of death was the drinking of large quantities of water in the extreme heat—though it could hardly have been the quality of the water because the camp staff had drunk from the same water cart. Until then Evelyn had been reluctant to make any announcement on the ground that there was no point in doing so until some further information was available. As a result of the meeting Evelyn authorised a statement about the deaths, which said the men had died after drinking from a water cart, and which made no mention of the fact that there had been any disturbance. Unfortunately, it also omitted any mention of the fact that a police autopsy was to be carried out. However, it soon became clear from the evidence before the official pathologist, even before the dead bodies were returned to Nairobi for dissection, that there had been considerable violence inflicted on them.

The pathologist's team had a very different and much more gruesome story to tell from that recounted by the officials. Evelyn prepared for the political storm which was now sure to break over his head. He warned Leonard-Boyd of the new situation and, ironically, did so just in time to prevent the Colonial Secretary going ahead with an announcement that he was proposing to retire from politics before the next election. Once the Hola affair had blown up he could not do that without it being thought that he was actually resigning on account of the fact that he was in name. Eight days later, when the autopsies had been completed, another statement was put out saying there was evidence of violence, and that a decision whether or not to take action would be taken after the final police investigations. A week later on March 18, the inquiry opened before a senior examining magistrate in Mombasa. It unfolded a sad tale of mismanagement, misunderstanding and ineffective control in the prison department.

At the height of the emergency there had been 78,000 Kikuyu detainees, who had gradually been rehabilitated in a programme involving three types of detention camps, through which they passed on their way to ultimate release into the reserve under a type of probation supervised by the local District Officer. The basic policy of the Government was to do everything to keep detainees travelling down the pipeline towards release in the reserves, but at the same time to put any pressure on a District Officer to accept a detainee, if the DO was against his release. Consequently the programme had to rely on an intimate association between the Prisons Department, who mainly ran the detention centres, and the district administration, which was responsible for the eventual absorption of the detainees back into the reserves. Under this system, both staffs were predominantly Kikuyu.

For the "hard core" detainees whom the authorities felt were unlikely to be rehabilitated into the community—or, not for a very long time—a series of work camps were planned which would be located near areas of the bush which had been selected for reclamation and irrigation schemes. With this hard core, the emphasis was likely to be less on rehabilitation and more on hard work. And once it became Prison Department policy to insist on work, a host of difficult questions arose about the use of force on prisoners. If force was to be used, in what circumstances and to what limits?

The inquiry into the Hola atrocity revealed that the Prison Department had developed a new plan, which was a modification of longstanding procedures, and which either did not work had not been properly thought through, or else was distorted by administrative inefficiency and misunderstanding. The new plan was called the "Cowan Plan" after the official in the Prison Department who had refused to discuss the plan had made it clear that not everybody was happy about it, that it would probably lead to violence, and that, before it acquired any formal authority, it should be submitted not just to the Ministers of Defence and African Affairs for their approval, but thereafter to the Governor's Ministerial Security Council for a general policy directive. However, Cusack and Johnston, the two ministers

concerned, decided that this extra authority was not necessary; they authorised the implementation of the new plan at Hola involving the use of "compelling force". Such force was to be applied to those hard core prisoners who, by refusing to work, had created a situation where the rehabilitation programme had made no progress for some months, and where the commandant's authority was thus being successfully defied. Both ministers knew that there had been a risk of violence involved, yet at their meeting with Evelyn, when the water cart was raised, there appears to have been no reference to the fact that the deaths occurred during the application of the plan about which their junior officials had felt so unhappy.

Could the ministers have been deliberately reticent about this background? Or could Evelyn have known about it, and still decided to publish the water cart version, if only to play for time? Although the records are still closed, and anyway may not reveal the details of this meeting, these seem to be the only two possible interpretations. Yet even if Evelyn did not know the background to the "Cowan Plan", let alone that it was being applied for the first time on the very day that 10 men died and dozens were injured, he must have known enough about the administration of the detention camps to have been instinctively wary of the water cart story. He knew because he was having to deal with atrocity allegations the whole time; because the detention camps, in spite of their great achievements, were beset by a series of incidents involving allegations of brutality, and many of these allegations were being upheld. So the possibility of violence at Hola was not something which could, or should, have been lightly dismissed, particularly when the deaths of 10 men and scores of injuries had to be accounted for.

However, if he did not know the full facts at the first meeting, he must have learnt them soon enough, because when the inquiry was held the whole world started to read about the goings-on at Hola. The inquiry was told that about 200 hard core Mau Mau detainees had been taken to the irrigation ditch under the supervision of 90 warders, armed with rifles and batons, whose orders were to force the prisoners to work. On two occasions the prisoners had given what was described as a "Mau Mau howl", whereupon the riot squad had beaten them until order was restored. After they had drunk water from a water cart 10 (later 11) had died, and a number more were taken to the hospital with injuries. The police pathologist told the inquiry that the men

had died either from lung congestion or from shock and haemorrhage following multiple bruising and other injuries. It became clear that, though the commandant was only legally entitled to use physical force to suppress violent resistance, the "Cowan Plan" enjoined him to instruct the warders to "manhandle the detainees to the place of work and force them to carry out their tasks". He had also told the warders to respond to any noise or movement by striking the detainees on the legs below the knee. While on their way to work they had formed themselves into a human pyramid and given the Mau Mau howl, whereupon the warders had set on them with their batons. There was much more lurid evidence of this kind, with some allegations of continuous beating while the detainees were sitting down. In his findings, the coroner made a distinction between justifiable force to answer to violence or attempts to escape, and the beating of detainees to compel them to work. The former he said was justified; the latter, of which there was far more, was "entirely unjustified and illegal". Nevertheless, he concluded that the commission of a specific offence had not been proved.

This was too much for the British House of Commons. The MPs wanted somebody to accept responsibility; and to be punished. The coroner had explained that after careful consideration, he did not believe that the commission of an offence had been disclosed by a known person or persons. At first sight it might be considered extraordinary that such opinions should be recorded in view of my findings of illegal beatings having taken place at the work site. The following factors, however, in my view clearly justify such opinions. It is impossible to determine beyond reasonable doubt which injuries on the accused were caused by justifiable and which by unjustifiable blows, and which injury or combination of injuries resulted in the shock and haemorrhage causing death. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty which particular person struck the blows, whether justifiable or unjustifiable. The Cowan Plan, which apparently had government approval and backing, gave intentionally or unintentionally carte blanche in forcing detainees to carry out the task (my italics). If criminal offences were committed which were clearly illegal, the defence superior orders would be of no avail, but I do not consider that the orders were so clearly illegal as to justify my recommending the performance of charges. That is however ultimately a question of policy which is a matter for the Attorney General and not for me to decide.

The coroner seems to have been implying that the Cowan Plan instructions were illegal though not so clearly as to enable him to recommend charges. He also had some fairly dry criticisms to make of the original press-handout, though he confessed he had been unable to discover exactly how that statement had been published.

Eleven men had been beaten to death; of that there was no doubt. And were there really to be no prosecutions? It could hardly be left like that even in Kenya, let alone in the House of Commons. Eric Griffith-Jones, the Attorney General, decided that there was insufficient evidence on which to base a charge against any individual warder. However, disciplinary proceedings were started against Sullivan and Courts, the camp Commandant and his deputy, who were suspended from duty. As part of these proceedings an official inquiry was set up, which found that Sullivan had put the detainees to work in such a way that he was unable to exercise control over them, and in a manner contrary to the Cowan instructions—though as he had never actually seen a copy of the Cowan Plan, it was unfair to order him to carry out such an operation without detailed written instructions or proper supervision from a senior officer. The inquiry ducked the question whether the Cowan Plan was itself illegal; indeed, that possibility was apparently never explored within the legal department. However, the inquiry found also that Sullivan had failed to supervise the warders adequately, and, worse, that he had misled the three officials who visited him the day after the affair by minimizing the extent to which batons had been used. The charges against Mr Courts, the deputy, were dismissed in view of Sullivan's good character and past record. Evelyn recommended that he should be retired from the service without loss of gratuity. There were other departures, too. The Commissioner of Prisons announced that he wanted to retire as soon as a successor could be appointed; the Minister of Defence, who was unwell due to retire, actually left before the findings were published.

In Britain the strong feelings which had been aroused by the

Continued on page 9

LGAR
p.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGES 6 AND 7

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

VICTOR ROCHHAUSER presents

NUREYEV FESTIVAL

London Coliseum

MONDAY NEXT (until July 15)

Rudolph Nureyev will dance at every performance with the DUTCH NATIONAL BALLET

Programme: Paur Schumann Pieces, Le Corsaire, Adagio, Hammerklavier, Faun, About a Dark House.

SOME SEATS STILL AVAILABLE

Box Office: 01-836 3161. Credit Cards: 01-240 5238.
Rudolph Nureyev appears by arrangement with S. A. Colquhoun Ltd.

St Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, E.C.1.

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS

NEW ENGLISH SINGERS

Anthony Rolfe-Johnson Alan Civil

Andrew Morris conductor
Britten: Serenade for tenor, harp and strings
Prokofiev: Classical Symphony. Patterns: Requiem
Thursday, 13th July at 7.30 p.m.

THEATRES

KING'S ROAD THEATRE, 333-335

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

DICK DICKY DICK

LIVE THEATRE, 01-531 3084

THE RUCK HORROR SHOW

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF
20th CENTURY MUSICParis: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother
continues from TODAY until JULY 15Krzysztof Penderecki, Gillian Weir, Andrew Morris, London Mozart Players,
Electric Strings, Carl Davis, New English Singers, West End Orchestra, S.P.N.H.,
West End Orchestra, London Chorus, London Chorus.

BOOK NOW

Free leaflet giving programme and ticket details (post only, s.p. 25p, please, from:
Festival Office, 81 Southampton Row, Great East, West Smithfield, E.C.1.1.
or telephone 01-723 0102 1400 to Fri 10am to 5pm).

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, TRINITY SQUARE, W.C.2

MOZART: AVE VERUM CORPUS

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: MASS IN G MINOR

BRIAN CHAPMAN: VENT SANCTI SPIRITUS (in Performance)

MOZART: REQUIEM

JANET EVANS: JEAN TEMPERLEY, STUART MALE, RODRIGUEZ EARLE

LONDON ORATORIO CHOIR, LONDON ORATORIO CHORUS

Conductor: LEON LOVAT

Tickets: £2.50, £1.75 and £1.00 (unreserved) from the Ticket Secretary,
1 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8 (01-727 0171 ext. 1), opening s.p.

CINEMAS

COLUMBIA TRIESTE, 175-177
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30CURSON, 33-35, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30DOMINION, 100, W.1
THE MOVIE (U)
Sun. 11.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

Vermouth, aromatized wine, is becoming

increasingly popular in the home.

It provides a range of refreshing

summer drinks appealing to all

sorts of people and, just now,

is available in a wide range of

styles at what are definitely

bargain prices.

Vermouth—the name comes

from the German word for

wormwood, which features in

all formulas and noble houses

made by the infusion, macera-

tion or distillation methods of

incorporating herbs and spices

to wine, or by one of the

most ancient forms of wine in

the world: Heleo mixes wine

with "a drug that had the

power of robbing grief and

anger of their sting" for

guests in the fourth book of

The Odyssey. Hippocrates of

Coe, "Father of Medicine",

used a form of it as a preventive

draught, sedative and mild

stimulant, as did doctors

throughout recorded history.

The religious establishments

in wine regions made types of

vermouth as plague remedies

and tonics and the stillrooms

of palaces and noble houses

had forms of vermouth recipes

for provoking appetite and

acting as digestives. In the

eighteenth century the great

vermouth firms of Turin and

Lyon, began to produce and

market their particular ver-

mouths commercially so that,

by the nineteenth century, the

coup d'avant de vermouth

had been established in

France. Good vermouth is a

far more interesting drink than

the basis of a cocktail.

This summer, pink vermouth

has been launched in the

United Kingdom. Cinzano's

rose is a rounded fragrant

rose, the style of Cinzano's

is widely available and during

this introductory period a 75 cl

bottle sells at £1.39. Martini &

Rossi's rose is coppery-pink,

definitely more aromatic and

herby, with a slight nuttiness

of flavor. This, too, is widely

available. Stockists include Vic-

toria Wine and Augustus Bar-

net; the introductory price is

£1.35. Both these roses and

many other well-known brands

of vermouth are now available

in 12.5 cl bottles, too; this

does not always represent a

price saving, because it costs

as much to pack the big bottle,

which, being larger, is itself

dearer. But a large size is

our names a day would do the
work. Wimbledon is as qu
as a church compared with ma
of the city they plan in.
Four new courts already h
will be ready for use next
in 1980. In the meantime
months Wimbledon will g
the roof of the cent
port to make room for m
people. Altogether it shoul
be possible to accommodate
1,000 more spectators.

Drop of wine Over word

Wimbledon's prest
charges 60p for a glass of vin
the *Guardian*, the *New* *York*
Times and the *Los Angeles*
their own wine school, tak
in turns to hang a 1.5 lit
bottle late the writing roo
to the publicize their en
labours. Well, the
announces to half a fir
about a drop a word.

Rex Bellamy



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE BREMEN INITIATIVE

The Bremen Summit of the European Community had long been expected to be little more than an opportunity for the nine member states to discuss their policies for the "much broader meeting" in Bonn next weekend. In the event, the leaders of the European Community have taken a significant step of their own in the field of monetary integration.

The final communiqué agreed at Bremen marks a significant step by the Community towards accepting the ideas put forward by Germany and France for a new arrangement aimed at linking major currencies together. It seems likely that the next meeting of the European Council in Brussels in December will decide to implement the scheme being worked out by finance ministers, at least in so far as it involves France and Germany.

Britain, however, is right to be cautious in its support for the setting up of a European currency zone. The attractions of such a scheme are obvious, as they have been since the beginning of this decade when the idea first gained favour. But the difficulties and disadvantages are also very great and they have been sufficiently powerful to wreck earlier schemes. If a new initiative is to succeed it will have to start by convincing financial markets that things will be different this time.

It is, however, important to distinguish between the desire for more stable exchange rates and a desire to return to a regime of fixed rates. Very short-term fluctuations in the parity of a currency are often caused by no better reason than an anecdotal whim, but if that is all they rest on they are unlikely to last long.

THE LEBANESE DILEMMA

When Syrian forces entered Lebanon two years ago their action was generally regarded with a certain sympathy and understanding in the West. Their aim was understood to be to save Lebanon from being either overrun by the Palestinian leftist alliance or partitioned to the event of successful resistance to that alliance in the mountainous heartland of the Maronite Christians; and also to bring the ruinous civil war to a rapid if drastic close by the imposition of an external authority whose superior force everyone would have to respect.

In the event those aims were only partially achieved. A decisive defeat was inflicted on the Palestinian leftist alliance, and a kind of Pax Syria was imposed. But Syrian forces did not move into the south (where Israel gave notice it would tolerate them) or, in any significant numbers, into the Maronite enclave in the north, embracing the coast and the mountains from Beirut to just south of Tripoli. In the south, consequently, the war rumbled on between Palestinians and Israeli supporters. In the north, this spring direct Israeli intervention led to the introduction of United Nations forces. In the north, the Maronite militias were left in effective control of an enclave which had been almost totally purged of Muslims (whereas many Christians continue to live in the Syrian-controlled area). A de facto partition thus remained in being, even though de jure

enough to do great damage.

If reducing instability alone is the goal, the experience of intervention by the authorities in recent years is not a happy omen. The willingness of the monetary authorities in a number of countries to intervene very heavily has tended to create more instability rather than less by giving speculators what is often a one-way bet. That is one of the reasons why we have consistently called for the Government to pursue a policy of allowing the pound to float freely without trying to decide what the correct rate for sterling is.

If intervention is the wrong response to short-term instability, there is even less case for using it to stop adjustments when parities move fundamentally out of line. The distinction between short-term fluctuations and more basic changes affecting the parity of a currency is clearer in theory than it is in practice. The Heads of Government in Bremen seem to have agreed that any scheme must allow for the possibility of adjustment in parities. Yet there seems a deep ambivalence on the part of many of the leaders present in Bremen over whether they are concerned merely to have a scheme which prevents short-term fluctuations but allows regular changes of parity, which would be similar to the oft-mooted "crawling peg", or whether they are actually hoping to "make the much greater leap" to a world of fixed exchange rates.

The leading role in formulating the scheme has been played by the German Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, and the relationship between the mark and the dollar was the most important factor influencing him. Yet the domi-

nating feature of this relationship has not been fluctuation but the consistent rise of the mark and the devaluation of the dollar.

The German Government has resisted this as effectively as it could but to no avail. Yet it clearly hopes that the new arrangement will make it easier to prevent further appreciation against the dollar. There is a grave danger that even if such an argument were true it would just be a means for spending more money to resist parity adjustments which should happen in any case.

There is a similar problem within Europe. Inflation rates differ widely between members of the Community. It would be excellent if all those countries which have high inflation were able to reduce it to the level currently enjoyed by Germany. But unless they do the pressure from currency markets for changes in parity reflects a need for real adjustments.

In recent years there have been very large movements in the nominal exchange rates of currencies but relatively little change after allowance is made for differences in inflation. This fact is often adduced to suggest that currency movements cannot play a role in adjusting the international balance of payments. In fact, they suggest the opposite. The currency adjustments which occur have, on the whole, been those which compensate for different inflation rates. These differences in inflation rates have come from within the different national economies. It is on getting those national economic policies right that the search for greater stability must concentrate.

the rapid deterioration of Syrian-Maronite relations has placed Mr Sarkis in an impossibly painful position, especially now that the Syrians have reacted to Maronite provocations (which there undoubtedly were) by intensive shelling of residential areas in East Beirut. However worthy the Syrians' aims, this cannot be a justifiable way to achieve them. Indeed it may well have the opposite effect to that intended, solidifying the Maronite community under the leadership of the Gemayel and Chammoun families, cementing the hitherto fragile alliance between the two, and encouraging both to rely on Israeli protection.

It may have been a coincidence that the Syrian guns stopped firing just after Israeli jets had screamed over Beirut at very low altitude, though probably few Maronites would believe so. An at least equally potent factor was the publication of President Sarkis' intention to resign. The effect of this resignation (which may yet be announced today) would be to deprive Syrian power of its Lebanese figleaf, thereby forcing the rest of the world to reconsider its attitude to Syria's role. It would not legitimize Israeli intervention, but it would delegitimize Syrian intervention. Israel is a dangerous and divisive friend for Lebanese Christians to choose. We should not let them feel that she is the only friend worth having. Mr Sarkis should not only be urged to stay, but should be offered whatever support he needs.

GUYANA'S DUBIOUS REFERENDUM

The referendum being held in Guyana on Monday has understandably caused anxiety both in Guyana itself and overseas. The voters will be asked to approve a Government Bill which does away with the need to hold referendums on changes in the constitution in the future, and so removes one of the main safeguards written into Guyana's constitution when it became independent in 1966. The suspicion of the opposition, and of a number of independent groups, such as lawyers, doctors and the Guyana Council of Churches, is that Mr Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister, has devised it as a ploy to maintain himself and his party, the People's National Congress (PNC), in power indefinitely. And it is hard to see that this suspicion is wrong. So the referendum is likely to be a critical event in Guyana's development as an independent country.

Mr Burnham and the PNC maintain that the real object of the referendum is to authorize the writing of a new constitution. The present constitution, they say, is too rigidly rooted in the

colonial past, and needs to be replaced by one better suited to Guyana's socialist aims. Once the voters have approved the Government's Bill, the National Assembly will set about writing such a new constitution. But the party's campaign literature is so disingenuous as to be almost cynical. It almost completely overlooks the specific point at which the removal of the referendum requirement, while speaking expansively about the participation of "the people" in the writing of the new constitution. It also makes it clear that once the Bill is approved, the National Assembly will be able to make constitutional changes with a two-thirds majority, which is what the PNC has—though it might lose it if the election due this year is held.

On the face of it, of course, there is nothing at all objectionable about all this. Mr Burnham and the PNC are strictly following the provisions of the constitution, and if the voters of Guyana want to make changes in it by referendum, that is their right. But the doubts arise because of the checked history of elections in Guyana. There is un-

question that Mr Burnham was helped by his present big majority in the National Assembly by a considerable amount of vote rigging, much of it financed by the Central Intelligence Agency and others who mistakenly saw him as a moderate counterweight to the leftist approach of Cheddi Jagan and his People's Progressive Party. Many of the fraudulent votes came from Guyanese supposedly resident overseas, in Britain and elsewhere, and the assumption is that unless a close watch is kept on the results the same could happen again.

The best way for Mr Burnham to avoid criticism of this sort is to ensure that the referendum is scrupulously conducted. Otherwise Guyana is likely to be one more example of a country in which the party in power at the moment of independence succeeds in overriding the safeguards written into the constitution. In Guyana, safeguards are necessary because of the tensions between those of Indian descent and those of African descent, which have caused trouble in the past and could do so again.

which I had submitted to it on behalf of its political committee concerning European armaments procurement cooperation. My report argues that, as a crucial step towards a common industrial policy, the Community should, in close cooperation with the military authorities of the Atlantic Alliance, create a structured European armaments industry which could provide the European end of the "invo-way street" in arms sales between France and West Germany. Mr Davidson, the competent Commis-

sioner, welcomed these proposals and promised the Parliament that the Commission would make appropriate proposals in the near future. I hope that the member Governments of the Community, meeting in the Council of Ministers, will face up to their responsibilities in agreeing to the proposals that the Commission should, shortly, put forward. Yours faithfully, EGON KLEPSCH, Centre européen, Plateau du Kirchberg, Luxembourg.

European armaments

From M Egon Klepsch, Sir, I welcome your leading article of June 24 concerning "Mr. Davidson's call for the EEC to work in the field of armaments". May I state this opportunity of making a contribution to the initiative, in moving the Commission to take at least

The Churches' need for partnership

From the Bishop of Manchester, Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent (June 26) says that there is need to clarify the arguments for church unity. May I attempt to state one very simply indeed, particularly with regard to the ordained ministry which is the "King Charles's head" of Anglo-Saxon unity conversations? It is this: that in "the mainline" churches at least, we should now be in a position to accept one another as partners, not rivals, in the service of the Kingdom of God—and this means interdependence. Already there is de facto a large measure of acceptance as partners (not merely of polite goodwill) and it is time that we closed the gap between de jure theories, often based upon the theology of yesterday and the history of the day before, and de facto reality. To anyone who takes seriously the alienation of the great mass of our people from any kind of church life, it must seem amazing that we have not also done this.

After each initiative for church unity that I can remember, a cry has gone up that anyone who wishes to depart from the status quo is being "woolly" in his thinking. This is a very real and useful criticism in a British summer—more useful than a fossil, at any rate. But in fact the Churches' Unity Commission has not been in the least woolly on the subject of the ordained ministry. It has been careful to respect convictions about what we have received, including episcopacy in the apostolic succession, and also to take note of experiences in which the Holy Spirit seems to have been clearly at work.

In accordance with Proposition 6

Tax on farm land

From Mr M. J. Pumphrey, Sir, We refer to the article "Lairds increasingly anxious at tax threat to land" on page 3 of The Times, Tuesday, June 27. Mr Alexander Trotter, Charterhall, Dumfries, is quoted as saying that it was a disincentive to improve the two tenanted farms on his estate because the income from them is treated as unearned income. This is clearly a mistake, as a basic error because farm rents are treated as unearned income and Mr Trotter will therefore be subject to the investment income surcharge in this case.

However, this point is but one example of the discriminatory fiscal treatment of agriculture. Other features are:

- (1) Let land does not have the benefit of the business assets and working farmer reliefs for Capital Transfer Tax.
- (2) The business assets rollover relief for Capital Gains Tax does not apply to let land.
- (3) Overdraft interest incurred on the maintenance costs of let land is not allowable against tax.
- (4) Agricultural rents are exempt for VAT purposes, which prevents the recovery of VAT on

Cost of technology

From Mr David Griffin, Sir, Your leading article "Chips with everything" (June 24) rightly raises the problem of loss of jobs in the 1980s and 1990s as a result of advances in the micro-electronics industries. For the past 25 years conventional wisdom has been that the answer to unemployment arising from technical progress is "economic growth". Logically such a solution can only be short term (could growth go on for ever?) and limits are likely to be both physical, eg. limited natural resources and difficulties of waste disposal, and technical, eg. the need for rich and underdeveloped nations. Yet if growth is to be rejected sooner or later, which I believe it must be, it is essential that we avoid rejecting those technical changes necessary to keep our industries internationally competitive.

The nub of the problem then is how we can make social and economic adjustments towards a future offering fewer jobs. I believe the answer lies to a large extent in changing our attitude to, and definition of, work. We should share our conventional jobs either by shortening the working week or by working for intermittent spells of say two to three years. Such work could be considered as "national service" and would embrace the traditional industries and large scale private industry. Individuals would however also

Royal College of Art

From Professor Frank Height, Sir, Caroline Moorehead's long piece on the Royal College of Art (July 3) is perceptive but not fair. The problems she discusses are not new. They are part of the history of art and design education. In that history, two dilemmas constantly recur: the relationship between analytical and intuitive thought in design, and the relationship between the idealism of the designer and the hard realities of industry and commerce. Simplistic answers are beguiling, but inadequate.

On a matter of fact, however, the impression given of the college's attitude towards industry is inaccurate. In the School of Industrial Design, for example, there are excellent relationships with the car industry at home and abroad which are reflected in the Profile students being sponsored by Ford, Chrysler and British Leyland on a regular basis. Beyond this, however, the school has current projects with ICI, Smiths Industries, Boots, Pyralis, IBM, GKN Skelby, Baker Perkins and British Oxygen as well as many individual arrangements with firms which reach beyond students' work. We would welcome even wider involvements. Most students enter industry or design offices on leaving. Eight per cent of the school's Profile students being sponsored by Ford, Chrysler and British Leyland on a regular basis. Beyond this, however, the school has current projects with ICI, Smiths Industries, Boots, Pyralis, IBM, GKN Skelby, Baker Perkins and British Oxygen as well as many individual arrangements with firms which reach beyond students' work. We would welcome even wider involvements.

it has drafted an Ordinal to submit to the negotiating churches for their common use, so that a progressively unified ministry could serve the growing unity of churches. At the same time, it has always been obvious to us that there was no chance of a sheer submission on the part of (say) non-episcopal Free Churches to the Church of England, any more than one on the part of the Church of England to Rome. The only Christian course is one of reconciliation, and such a course inevitably involves a period in which some "anomalies" are accepted. We may reflect that if the early Jewish Christians had not been led likewise to accept some anomalies (at first sight very unwelcome to them), we should not have had any Gentile Christianity at all.

Finally, I take leave to doubt your correspondent's fine-sounding paragraph about the supreme importance of valid Orders in times when "the tombs are rolling through the streets". Neither is nor any of my Anglican colleagues are indifferent to the concept of validity, but I seem to remember that when Jews were being slaughtered in Europe in the 1940s (or Christians being oppressed in the USSR today, as Bernard Levin does not cease to remind us) there were a good many clergy of impeccably valid Orders who produced very little effect on the situation. I think that if I were on the verge of entering a concentration camp I should not want to despise mere "effectiveness" in the ministers of Christ.

Yours faithfully, DAVID M. MANCHESTER, Bishopric House, 31, Barry Road, Manchester.

repairs carried out by landlords to the farms.

All such factors combine to discourage agricultural landlords from fulfilling their traditional role of investing in improvements to their farms. We see the landlord-tenant system as a business partnership between the owner and the tenant who together share the burden of providing capital and who therefore both make their contribution towards food production. It is the failure of the Government to tax let land as a business, which it undoubtedly is, which disappoints our members. The agricultural landlord should not be compared to an owner of shares. He has many responsibilities of management and genuinely earns his income, unlike an investor in the stock market.

Unless these fiscal anomalies are removed, more and more farms will be taken into hand with the inevitable result that it will become impossible for a young person to enter farming as a farm tenant.

Yours faithfully, M. J. PUMPHREY, Scottish Landowners' Federation, 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, June 28.

have a second job, the prime objective of which would be to satisfy their need for creative activity. Indeed it could be looked on as an extended hobby but would also have some definite economic and product. Such jobs would embrace the traditional crafts, the arts, social work and so on, and would be likely to result from self employment or work in small groups. Money hitherto paid out in unemployment benefit could be used to subsidise such activities until they were self-sustaining.

Among the advantages of this work pattern would be the lessening of tension between employers and unions in conventional industry. If a man feels that his "national service" employment is only part of his working life, and that in the event of there being fewer such jobs at least they would be shared equitably, many of the confrontation issues we now have would be defused. Conversely, the experimental nature of the second jobs would provide an opportunity for different forms of industrial democracy to be tried out on a small scale.

Perhaps some of your readers who are professional sociologists or economists would care to comment on these suggestions. I realize how very many practical problems would have to be overcome. Yours faithfully, DAVID P. GRIFFITHS, 19, Moor Road, Northrop, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

has regularly won the major awards in the Braun Prize, the most important competition in the world for young designers and we have recently formed an International Consortium of Design Schools with major schools in the USA, Canada, India, Japan, Sweden and the German Democratic Republic. The consortium, as can be seen, represents a wide spectrum of international design philosophies and provides a window on the world. The college, in my view, is a unique asset which will be of increasing value to this country in the critical years ahead. Yours sincerely, FRANK HEIGHT, School of Industrial Design, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, SW7.

From Mr John May, Sir, Caroline Moorehead seems unnecessarily and disturbingly gloomy about the Royal College of Art (article July 3). Surely their job is to teach; not to act as a employment agency but to foster talent that British industry can draw upon if it has the will and the wit to do so. This in my experience the College does admirably. We have twice this year sought the help of the RCA on design projects; in both cases we have been confronted with a formidable flood of ideas provided by students who had an enthusiastic and, I must admit to me, surprisingly realistic idea of the disciplines of industry. Yours faithfully, JOHN MAY, Heredon Road, South Hill, Kirby Stephen, Cumbria.

Threat to Ribble estuary bird refuge

From Professor W. H. Thorpe, FRS, Sir, The European conservation and shooting organisations will meet with interest Britain's handling of the threat to the Ribble estuary, from reclamation. The fourth most important estuary for birds in Europe, it is used by no less than 220,000 migratory wading birds, over 11,000 ducks and up to 25 per cent of the world population of pinkfooted geese. It is internationally important for 14 individual species, as well as being a nationally important site for breeding birds. The estuary is also a site of international ornithological importance, the Banks Marsh region of the Ribble Estuary, from agricultural reclamation by its new owner, [Ribble estuary farm plan—Report July 4].

When the site came on the market every effort was made to negotiate purchase. All failed, despite the fact that an offer was made which we had been told would be acceptable. Had the new owner wished to carry out any form of industrial development the matter would certainly have then gone to public inquiry, but agricultural reclamation is not subject to planning control however extensive its effects.

This is a manifestly unsatisfactory state of affairs, which does not reflect the current shift of opinion towards the view that areas of high ecological importance and landscape value should be safeguarded and which leaves open no other avenue than the initiation of compulsory purchase order procedures if the owner declines to negotiate a Nature Reserve agreement with the Nature Conservancy Council.

However, such procedures are not applied blindly. The Minister's consent must first be obtained and he will surely take into account the balance of advantage to the nation and the interests of the public. So just as he would at the conclusion of a public inquiry, the price paid for the site would of course reflect its current commercial value.

Thus in the absence of other procedures to protect listed biological sites, the Government's initiation of compulsory purchase is not merely the only course open but also a means of ensuring that the pros and cons are properly considered. In deciding whether to pursue this course, the Minister's consent should be given with confidence that they will have much support. If they now fail to move, they will undermine the progress made in the battles for Amberley, Exmoor and other key parts of our national heritage.

Yours faithfully, DEREK BARBER, Chairman, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, July 5.

Britain and Rhodesia

From Mr Gerald Kidd, Sir, Mrs Elspeth Huxley's stricture on British policy on Rhodesia (Letters, June 30), well founded and admirably reasoned though they are, contain nothing constructive. Dr Owen is reported (The Times, June 26) as having expressed the hope "that all concerned will come to their senses and that 'some thing' can be done to bring about peace would come" from the recent massacre of 12 missionaries. "What more can I do?" he then asked.

There has been an agreement reached between black and white leaders in Rhodesia, but a substantial number of people are of the opinion that only a minority of Rhodesians favour that internal settlement. Many on the other hand hold a contrary view. That is not a matter on which the Americans or the Russians or any government—including the British—outside Rhodesia should adjudicate. It is a matter affecting the lives of Rhodesians and they alone should make the decision.

Surely the democratic way to proceed is to put the matter to the test by giving the earliest opportunity to all Rhodesians to vote.

The main excuse for not holding a referendum on the subject has been, I understand, the difficulty of preparing an electoral roll. That however is a necessary operation which should have been commenced, and expedited, months ago and Britain as the power responsible should be giving every possible help to that operation, so that all those Rhodesians, whether presently inside or outside Rhodesia and who are qualified to vote, may have their names included in the roll. It is preparatory to a vote being taken as to whether or not the agreement reached internally has popular support, and if so to what extent.

If democracy is to survive in Africa surely a free vote in Rhodesia in present circumstances should have the support, not only of the existing Rhodesian Government, but also of democratically elected governments everywhere. What can the Foreign Secretary do, Sir?—Let the people vote! Yours faithfully, GERALD KIDD, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, SW1, June 30.

Dual mandate

From Mrs Juliet Lodge, Sir, During the spring I conducted a survey of Members of the House of Commons' attitudes towards, among other things, the question of retaining the dual mandate. Two hundred and ninety-five MPs completed the questionnaire. Over 60 per cent did not feel that the retention of the dual mandate was desirable in order to maintain links between the European and the Member States (a finding that did not vary much across the parties), and 57 per cent favoured the dual mandate's abolition. However, over 85 per cent felt that there should be some control by national parties over Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and 55 per cent felt that the dual mandate would assist in this respect.

As in the question of whether or not the dual mandate impaired efficiency, 74 per cent felt that it did not, although 87 per cent of respondents who had been or were dual mandate MEPs felt that the dual mandate had been a source of strain (a finding perhaps corroborated by the slightly higher mortality rate among dual mandated MEPs in the European Parliament than national MPs) and 57 per cent of them believed that it impaired efficiency.

The abolition of the compulsory dual mandate highlights the need to ensure that national parliaments should not become isolated from the European Parliament and vice versa. However, I should like to endorse Christopher Tugendhat's view (letter, June 27) that at least a small proportion of MEPs should be permitted to hold a dual mandate (if they so desire) since they will at least have the parliamentary experience of Westminster if not of the European Parliament.

Instead of wasting time worrying about the possibility of rivalry between Westminster and the European Parliament, attention should be given to how to effect planning, coordination and cooperation between the two parliaments in order that the efficiency and effectiveness of members of both may be enhanced to the benefit of the voters and good government. Yours faithfully, JULIET LODGE, Department of Politics, University of Hull, Hull, June 27.

Non-metric measures

From the Director of the Metrication Board, Sir, Colloquialisms like "five" may well be used in some countries (Mr Mantou, letters July 1) although an Italian visitor in this office had never heard of the Italian examples quoted by Mr Mantou. But they are words for round metric quantities.

Children in this country are taught metric because of advice given by governments from the late 1950s onwards. The imperial weights and measures children hear at home and in shops are not words used to express metric weights and measures; they are a completely different and confusing system. That is a complication that teachers are rightly concerned about.

Most of Mr Mantou's so-called non-metric examples are indeed metric. The nautical mile and knot used internationally is defined in metres. It is slightly shorter than the old United Kingdom nautical mile. Some nations use imperial in aviation—some metric. Turboprops are often in dozens, not more than, with metric or imperial mea-

From Mr Derek Barber, Sir, Compulsory purchase by a government department may be regarded as imposition of bureaucratic will on the freedom of private individuals. I would, therefore, be grateful for the opportunity to explain why my Society is urging the Nature Conservancy Council to use these powers for the first time since it was set up 30 years ago in order to save a site of international ornithological importance, the Banks Marsh region of the Ribble Estuary, from agricultural reclamation by its new owner, [Ribble estuary farm plan—Report July 4].

When the site came on the market every effort was made to negotiate purchase. All failed, despite the fact that an offer was made which we had been told would be acceptable. Had the new owner wished to carry out any form of industrial development the matter would certainly have then gone to public inquiry, but agricultural reclamation is not subject to planning control however extensive its effects.

This is a manifestly unsatisfactory state of affairs, which does not reflect the current shift of opinion towards the view that areas of high ecological importance and landscape value should be safeguarded and which leaves open no other avenue than the initiation of compulsory purchase order procedures if the owner declines to negotiate a Nature Reserve agreement with the Nature Conservancy Council.

However, such procedures are not applied blindly. The Minister's consent must first be obtained and he will surely take into account the balance of advantage to the nation and the interests of the public. So just as he would at the conclusion of a public inquiry, the price paid for the site would of course reflect its current commercial value.

Thus in the absence of other procedures to protect listed biological sites, the Government's initiation of compulsory purchase is not merely the only course open but also a means of ensuring that the pros and cons are properly considered. In deciding whether to pursue this course, the Minister's consent should be given with confidence that they will have much support. If they now fail to move, they will undermine the progress made in the battles for Amberley, Exmoor and other key parts of our national heritage.

Yours faithfully, DEREK BARBER, Chairman, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, July 5.

MEPs in the European Parliament (than national MPs) and 57 per cent of them believed that it impaired efficiency. The abolition of the compulsory dual mandate highlights the need to ensure that national parliaments should not become isolated from the European Parliament and vice versa. However, I should like to endorse Christopher Tugendhat's view (letter, June 27) that at least a small proportion of MEPs should be permitted to hold a dual mandate (if they so desire) since they will at least have the parliamentary experience of Westminster if not of the European Parliament.

Instead of wasting time worrying about the possibility of rivalry between Westminster and the European Parliament, attention should be given to how to effect planning, coordination and cooperation between the two parliaments in order that the efficiency and effectiveness of members of both may be enhanced to the benefit of the voters and good government. Yours faithfully, JULIET LODGE, Department of Politics, University of Hull, Hull, June 27.

Average weather

From Mr C. H. Rand, Sir, Mr Nature Taylor (July 3) should know better. Be a temperature or rainfall, above or below average, it will be cold and wet. Yours sincerely, C. H. RAND, 43 Netherby Park, Weybridge, Surrey.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Be Sweet should have a great deal to savour | **W Germans dominate intermediate test**

Yesterday Mrs Hall was perhaps the most generous judge of giving 297 marks to the winner Col Thackray gave Miss Gray his best mark, 280. Col Nyblø gave 282 to the winner, whom clearly rated well in advance her rivals, but marked 3 Struckelberger 26 points below though Mrs Hall rated her eight points behind. These circumstances make for fascinating

Col Nigali's marks would have put Grillo on top, but he would let Mackenzie's. Our other band, Col Sommer, we have had Miss Strawbridge, who is a very fine violinist, and Mrs Hall, though their's were different, can be regarded as the strongest duo, who, the other two, who play on the violin from each other and play on the wooden boxes, which yielded considerable influence in their in which competition finished.

A small American boy, at side as the winning teams, were last but one "We, last, but Britain's gesture defiance promises to be rewarded in the near future, for years ago in Bromont, for standard of rioting and treason, and the interest in the interim, largely due to the lines, to the frequent visit

The Grand Prix, which determines the team results, is today at 8.15 am. Bolder Woycek go at 10.15 and

Cycling

Hinault takes the stage by Zoetemelk waits in wings

St Foy-la-Grande, July 7.—The four de France burst into life today as Bernard Hinault, of

France, scored a convincing victory in the eighth stage time trial. After a week of inconclusive

skirmishing, the favourites joined battle in earnest on the punishing 38-mile run through the Bordeaux

vineyards from St Emillion to this picturesque little town on the Dordogne.

By the end of the day, two former Tour winners—van Impe, in 1976, and Thevenet, in 1977—

had been left floundering and out of the running. Hault's time of one hour 22 minutes and one second was his best in 1990.

second gave him a 34 second advantage over Bruyere, a fellow countryman.

came third with Zoetemelk fourth. Bruyere, in third place overall this morning behind Kneemann, conceded the minimum of the Bernard Hinault. He must be race favorite now."

EIGHTH STAGE: 1. B. France!, 1hr 22min, 1907.
Ernst (Belgium), 1:22:55.
MacGee (Belgium), 1:23:57.

With only one more lowland stage before the riders enter the Pyrenees on Monday, the race is

developing into a struggle between six men—Hinault, Bruyere, Zoetemelk, Maertens, his team colleague

Swimming

Three Australians counsel

Three Australians expect

from team for Edmonton

Swimming Union today refused to explain why it had expelled three members of the Australian

team for allegedly breaching a 10.30 pm curfew at their training pool. The three swimmers were called by Barry Rickards.

camp in Honolulu. The ows that the three swimmers had been dismissed for returning two hours

late to the team's quarters at the University of Hawaii where they are training has caused a surprise. The coach has admitted, through one who refused to be named, the reasons for the ex-

The dismissal of Mark Tonelli, the team captain, Mark Kerry and Joe Dixon is expected.

Joe Dixon is expected to receive the full backing of the Amateur Swimming Union of Australia at an executive meeting in Melbourne. Dixon has been more involved, just a breach of the curfew. expulsion compares in magnitude with the curfew.

from the team will seriously affect Australia's chances in Edmonton.

Tonelli and Kerry, both back-
Tokyo in 1964.—Agence-F

Fencing

England fight clever by

giving Roose warm-up

England, the bolders, made a clever tactical move in their opening match against Canada in the

...the Federation men's
pee championship which started
at Jordanhill College, Glasgow,
yesterday. The match had been

on 6-2, Johnathan Stanbury
omolog through undefeated, when
seven Paul was replaced by

زنا من الاحل

زنا من الاحمل

[illegible][illegible]

زنا من الاحمل

[illegible]

Rain wins and Lancashire have most cause to feel deprived

By Richard Streeton

MANCHESTER: Lancashire (Spits) drew with Kent (54).

Everything possible was done at Old Trafford yesterday to obtain a result before rain set in at tea time and finally undid everybody's best laid plans. Until then both sides and much light had been shined on the match. Lancashire wanted a win to strengthen their place at the top of the table while Kent, with equal urgency, just wanted a win. At the end it was Lancashire who had the most cause to feel deprived.

Lancashire were set 182 to win in 65 minutes and 20 overs which seemed within their powers on a pitch which was as reliable as the lawn in a croquet match. Kent's generosity, however, was forced upon them by their own needs. Lancashire have feared rain for some time and had been watching a new opening pair make 164 runs in 100 minutes. Similar recognition, too, for Lancashire for accepting the challenge and above all to Messrs. Lloyd and Jones.

These two umpires consulted together regularly but kept the game going as long as possible. On one occasion they took the players off for rain, they popped in and out of the pavilion every five minutes or so. It was possible. During the stoppage, however, the rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them. The rain was too much for them.

hit three more in one over by

Shepherd and two more from

another, all to different parts of

the field. Lloyd tried to

strokeplay in dreadful light; per-

formed with certainty and by nu-

means the slog skin in despera-

tion. Lloyd passed 50 without

their twelfth over which meant

they were comfortably level with

the required target. Kent, thickly

sweated against the cold,

sprinted between overs, partly to

keep warm, partly to give their

bowlers every chance.

Just before tea with the drizzle

becoming heavier, Lloyd tried a

pull against Jarvis that for once

was hardly textbook despite his

ambitious power. He lost his

middle stump and this was the

beginning of the end. The final

reluctant abandonment was an-

nounced 45 minutes after tea. It

was an irritating descent of the

rain after so much had been

attempted to achieve something

from the match. The weather had

allowed only nine overs to be

played before the rain set in.

Lancashire's first innings at the

start of the day was allowed to

last a further 40 minutes from its

overnight 137 for six. Woodmer-

ton declared before the final

slip and behind the wicket, had a

three for eight spell to finish with

six for 47. He regularly main-

tains a good line and in some-

times surprised that he does not

bow more often for his county.

Woodmerston's bowling was

longer to play himself in than

Rove, but looked a commanding

figure against all the bowling be-

hind him. Neither Kent's

batman gave a chance as Kent

scored their runs in even time.

Each man hitting a six and Essex

over 15 fours and five fives, there

was little chance to pass judgment

on Hogg's bowling has been one

of the happier aspects of this

season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Lancashire cricket this season.

Hogg forces Lyon to stand as far

back as he does for Craft, but for

his successors Hogg had been

suffering from a nagging back

strain that will not go away. He

retired early for treatment once

again and will have the sympathy

of anyone who has ever had to

contend with spinal problems.

KENT: First Innings. 174.

C. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

L. J. E. Lowe, not out. 62.

MacLeod... to stay on.

SFA give backing to MacLeod

By Ronald Faux

The International Committee of the Scottish Football Association last night voted in favour of Alastair MacLeod remaining as manager of the Scottish football team. After a long meeting the committee voted that Mr MacLeod should retain the £15,000 a year post for the next 14 months.

The committee also voted that Mr MacLeod should be paid £15,000 a year post for the next 14 months. The committee also voted that Mr MacLeod should be paid £15,000 a year post for the next 14 months.

The committee also voted that Mr MacLeod should be paid £15,000 a year post for the next 14 months. The committee also voted that Mr Mac

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday; Dealings End, July 21. \$ Contango Day, July 24. Settlement Day, Aug 1
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

تذات من الاعمال

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 20 and 21

Productivity pact offer as strikers at Chrysler told: pay limit stands

By Edward Townsend

Hopes of a settlement of the strike by 350 toolmakers at Chrysler UK's Coventry plant emerged yesterday during talks between top union and company officials and two government ministers.

In the face of total opposition from the Government that the company should be allowed to breach the pay guidelines, both Chrysler and the engineering union agreed to open negotiations on a self-financing productivity deal for the toolmakers.

Shop stewards representing the strikers are to be advised by union officials at a meeting today to accept the proposal, which is conditional upon an immediate return to work.

It is not certain, however, that the toolmakers, angry over the erosion of differentials, will accept the compromise. They insist that the company honour an agreement made with them three years ago which would involve a breach of the Phase Three 10 per cent guideline.

Mr Terry Duffy, president-elect of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and a Chrysler team led by Mr George Lacy, managing director, met Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and Mr Harold Walker, Minister for Employment, to try to convince them that the toolmakers were a special case.

But both ministers stressed that any settlement had to be within the guideline. Compliance with government pay policy was a condition of continued state aid under the 1976 Chrysler rescue agreement.

After talks at Chrysler and the union, said in a statement that the company was prepared to investigate and discuss with the toolmakers a self-financing productivity scheme

which would be acceptable to the Department of Employment. The first meeting would take place on the day the strikers returned to work.

Meanwhile all Chrysler car assembly remains at a halt. The Coventry strike has forced the lay-off of 3,000 other workers, and at the Linwood plant in Scotland a strike by paint shop men has made another 4,000 idle.

Clifford Webb writes: Officials of the Government's Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) were holding separate talks with management and shop stewards at BL Cars, Swindon, Wiltshire, last night to try to settle a 10-day-old strike threatening widespread lay-offs.

Swindon produces about a third of all BL body panels. With press work at a standstill and stocks running out, assembly of seven Austin Morris and Rover models could be halted next week.

The first casualty is expected to be the Maxi body assembly line at Cowley. It could be followed soon after by lay-offs at Loosbridge (Mini and Allegro) and Abingdon (MG sports cars).

The strike by 640 operatives follows management moves to introduce more efficient methods of working. It is part of a groupwide productivity drive being undertaken with unusual vigour by plant managers.

Productivity deal: A self-financing productivity scheme which could boost earnings by as much as £120 a week was approved yesterday by 4,500 Chrysler workers at the BL truck and tractor factory, Bahrage, West Lothian. The deal comes a fortnight after the company had issued a warning about declining productivity.

No help for insurance levy in state industries

The Government has decided against helping Britain's nationalized industries to meet the 11 per cent increase in the National Insurance surcharge.

State chairmen were advised yesterday by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, to take this cost into account in their pricing policies.

The 11 per cent increase in the surcharge flows from deficit of the Government over the standard rate of income tax. Ministers wanted to make the increase 21 per cent to recoup lost revenue but, after Liberal pressure, backed the 11 per cent figure.

Precise implications of the surcharge increase were not unveiled yesterday in Mr Barnett's written reply to Mr John Sever, Labour MP for Ladywood, Birmingham, who asked what adjustments were to be made to cash limits.

In his reply Mr Barnett said: "The Government has examined the position as it affects the 1978-79 cash limits and concluded that for Rate Support Grant purposes the increased cost should be treated as eligible for grant at the normal rate at increase Order Stage, and the cash limits will be adjusted accordingly."

The cash limits relating to the health authorities in England, Scotland and Wales will also be raised to cover the extra cost.

"Details of the changes this involves will be published in due course in the normal way," Mr Barnett continued. "It is not proposed to amend the remaining central government cash limits, and the cash limits covering local authorities' capital expenditure, on account of the increase in the surcharge."

But he added: "The cash limits on nationalized industries' external borrowing have always been set as different in kind from those on other types of public expenditure."

In general, nationalized industries should treat it as a cost and take it into account in their pricing policies.

Hambros support for Reksten loans

By Bryan Appleyard in London and George Dawson in Oslo

The Norwegian Government-backed Guarantee Institute for Shipping has offered to continue guarantees on loans made by Hambros to Reksten Shipping until the end of 1979.

After 1979 the GI is taking Hambros at word that there will be an upswing in the market, and if that fails to materialize the bank would have to bear much of Reksten's losses and accept longer repayment periods. Meanwhile, Hambros has revealed "substantial" but unquantified provisions against Norwegian loans.

These provisions, according to today's issue of *Arbeiderbladet*, the authoritative Norwegian newspaper, have been communicated in a letter to Hambros. In London the bank confirmed it had received a letter from the GI, but would only comment that the contents made it more optimistic of an early solution to the problem.

The letter had the unanimous approval of the GI board, and the proposals were formulated at a meeting attended by Mr Charles Perrin of Hambros, who, according to *Arbeiderbladet*, had indicated that the bank might find the solution acceptable. Norwegian feeling is that Hambros is in a cleft stick, and the recent drop in the bank's share price in London has been widely reported.

After that meeting, on Thursday, Mr Henrik Nygaard, GI managing director, confirmed that there was no question of Hambros buying to write off losses from the Reksten involvement at this time.

Norwegian public opinion favours a rapid settlement because it is felt to be damaging that a state-organized body should be at the centre of rumours about defaulting on debts. Meanwhile there has been a mixed reaction to Reksten's decision not to sell fire super-tankers.

Reksten itself has said it would like an arrangement permitting a cutback in its debts to the period 1982-87 unless sufficient working income could be raised. The company has said it would like to pay back all debts, and is asking for a payment postponement of two years on the current GI-backed debts.

The GI guarantees cover ships worth about £70m, and speculation suggests that Hambros has a large proportion of those loans.

Meanwhile in London, Hambros has said it hopes to have the whole matter settled by mid-August, and disclosed with its annual results that it had made "substantial specific provisions" against the Norwegian loans.

Hambros says it believes the provisions are realistic, and more than half have come via a transfer from its inner reserves.

In its life assurance business the group share of profits rose from £14m to £18m, other associated companies contributed just over £1m against just under £1m last time. Taking in extraordinary items and investment gains the net profit is up from £8m to £9.9m, and Hambros has signalled confidence by increasing its dividend by the maximum permitted.

On the stock market Hambros shares had been well up to hopes that the announcement would clear the air, but there was some disappointment last night at the lack of figures, and the shares eased back again to close 5p up on the day at 165p.

Philips will revert to list pricing policy

By Maurice Corio
Industrial Editor

Philips Electrical, one of the leading manufacturers of household appliances, is to reintroduce the practice of recommending retail prices.

This decision comes in the middle of a special Price Commission investigation into the long-standing system of listing standard recommended maximum prices for branded products of all kinds.

The value of recommending retail selling prices has been called into question because of the prevalence of price cutting. The use of list prices as a yardstick of fair pricing against which special offers can be measured is said to have declined among customers.

Philips says its decision to revert to list prices was an effort to stabilize the market for its goods. Mr Ron Seers, sales director of the group's major appliances division, said: "As manufacturers with a real and genuine interest in the progress of this industry we cannot condone the formula of selling just on price and price alone, and it is our wish to be associated with this type of marketing strategy."

Mr Seers maintained that the decision would stabilize markets and give manufacturers and retailers reasonable working margins of profit. Suggested prices were being sent to the trade to be implemented by the end of next month.

"To maintain the competitiveness required we are prepared to accept a deviation of 3.5 per cent below the figures suggested," Mr Seers said.

"This lower figure will become the minimum advertised price. This action, with the adherence to reasonable going prices, must bring stability and realistic margins," he added.

Retail experts were cautious last night in their reactions to the Philips decision. They pointed out that the Retail Prices Act bans enforcement of fixed minimum prices so Philips' action depended on voluntary support by retailers in attaining a system of standard prices and reasonable margins.

It is known that the Price Commission has been looking into recommended selling prices in relation to bedding at the Government's request.

Indeed, this reference was the first to be made under section 10 of the Price Commission Act, and the Government in ordering the inquiry made it clear that directions relating to the practice in other sectors might be issued in the light of the findings.

Wage policy talks start 'after Bonn'

By Patricia Tisdall

A final countdown of consultative meetings leading to the Government's next pay policy is expected to start immediately after the Bonn economic summit conference.

The Confederation of British Industry, which has already had several meetings with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed yesterday that it had been invited to meet the Prime Minister to discuss pay on July 19-20 days after the summit meeting.

Talks are also expected to take place during the same week between Government leaders and Trades Union Congress representatives. A report published in *The Economist* yesterday said that Mr Denis Healey and Mr James Callaghan were both due to meet TUC leaders on July 25, but neither side would confirm this.

The magazine also claims that a timetable leading to the publication of a White Paper on incomes policy on July 25 has been approved by the cabinet, but again neither Downing Street nor the Treasury would comment.

However, it is generally regarded as inevitable that a policy document of some kind will be published before the end of the month when the present phase three of the pay policy expires.

Present speculation is that the Government is thinking of incorporating a guideline figure or pay rises which, according to one source, could be as low as 6 per cent.

This is against the recommendations of the CBI, which believes that any target figure would in practice become a minimum.

There is, however, likely to be considerable flexibility to allow for further self-financing productivity pay schemes.

Ulster development agency backs Italian-style car project £50m Whitehall aid for Belfast assembly plant

By Robert Rodwell

Whitehall is expected to put up more than £50m in grants, loans and equity capital towards the establishment in south Belfast of an American-operated car assembly plant.

Officials of the Ulster Department of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Development Agency have returned from Detroit with a draft agreement which authorizes sources expect to be signed in Belfast next week.

The venture is promoted by Mr John de Loreau, former General Motors vice-president, who is said to have spent some £5m on development of an Italian-style two-seater hard-top sports car which will be built in Belfast for sale primarily on the American market at a price of about \$14,000 (£8,000).

The plant is to be built on a 55-acre site near to the mainly Roman Catholic Tabburnagh neighbourhood. It will include a car test track and will ultimately provide up to 2,000 jobs.

It is now known that the project was rejected by the Irish Government's Industrial Development Authority as too risky. The IDA, which has an impressive record in attracting American industry to the Republic, was negotiating with Mr de Loreau to locate the project at an empty plot at Limerick.

The IDA said it had decided not to back Mr de Loreau's venture in the form presented. It is understood that its doubts hinged not only on the commercial risks of establishing a new

and untried marque in the highly-competitive American market, but also on technological ideas. Most of the radical ideas incorporated in its prototypes are now being obtained in mass-production units.

In backing Mr de Loreau's car venture after it was turned down by the Republic, IDA is thought to be relying upon the availability in Belfast of advanced plastics and steel-bonding knowhow, and experience of stainless steel fabrication.

Shorts, the Belfast aerospace company controlled by the Ulster Department of Commerce, works in these fields for a number of leading American and European aircraft manufacturers, including Boeing, Lockheed and Fokker-VFW.

Now supported directly by the Department of Commerce, Strathairn was originally to employ 1,100 workers making

already announced by Eastern Airlines and Iberia. United Airlines, the other American carrier, is due to decide at the end of August whether it will also purchase the B10 or the Boeing 767.

The aircraft manufacturers in the four countries concerned have agreed, subject to the approval of their Governments, to divide up among themselves the development costs of the new airliner, estimated at 3,000m francs (about £365.3m).

British Aerospace has been invited by the French and West German Governments to join in the B10 project; but should it refuse the offer, it would favour of partnership with McDonnell Douglas to build a rival transatlantic airliner, the part of the aircraft it was due to build—it makes the wing for the existing versions of the air-

bus—will be produced in Europe.

It is considered in Paris that the agreement by the four members of the Airbus consortium to go ahead with the new version of the aircraft will put increased pressure on British Aerospace, whose chairman is Lord Westwick, to adopt a European solution.

If Britain opts out it will be regarded as another proof of its refusal to go for a European solution, rather than an American one, even when a valid alternative has been offered.

Our Industrial Editor writes: Whitehall sources yesterday indicated that implications of the Airbus announcement were under urgent consideration, but the Government would not be pressed into hasty decisions under threats that the B10 wings may be designed and built by France and Germany.

NEB may back Plessey move in microelectronics

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Possible National Enterprise Board backing for the microelectronics activities of Plessey has recently been discussed by the company and the board. Yesterday the company was unable, in the absence of Sir John Clark, chairman, to confirm reports that Plessey proposals to this effect were awaiting a reply from the NEB, but it is known that the board has been involved in such discussions.

This move coincides with the NEB's plan to set up a new microelectronics company in conjunction with a group of semi-conductor engineers.

Staff cuts: 800 members of ASTMS, the white collar union, Plessey Telecommunications Liverpool headquarters returned to work yesterday after a mass meeting on redundancies.

Airbus consortium applies pressure for partnership decision by Britain

From Charles Hargrove

The international consortium of Airbus Industries, which includes France, West Germany, The Netherlands and Spain, and British Aerospace as a private basis, today announced its decision to go ahead with development of the B10 scaled-down 200-seat version of the European airliner, due to be operated commercially in 1983.

Air France has also made known its intention to place a first order for four airliners of this type, to complete its Airbus fleet, consisting of 18 B2 and B4 aircraft (with a capacity of up to 270 passengers) already in operation.

Swissair, too, has indicated its intention of buying six B10 airbus aircraft, and Lufthansa will purchase 25. These preliminary contracts are additional to those

already announced by Eastern Airlines and Iberia. United Airlines, the other American carrier, is due to decide at the end of August whether it will also purchase the B10 or the Boeing 767.

The aircraft manufacturers in the four countries concerned have agreed, subject to the approval of their Governments, to divide up among themselves the development costs of the new airliner, estimated at 3,000m francs (about £365.3m).

British Aerospace has been invited by the French and West German Governments to join in the B10 project; but should it refuse the offer, it would favour of partnership with McDonnell Douglas to build a rival transatlantic airliner, the part of the aircraft it was due to build—it makes the wing for the existing versions of the air-

bus—will be produced in Europe.

It is considered in Paris that the agreement by the four members of the Airbus consortium to go ahead with the new version of the aircraft will put increased pressure on British Aerospace, whose chairman is Lord Westwick, to adopt a European solution.

If Britain opts out it will be regarded as another proof of its refusal to go for a European solution, rather than an American one, even when a valid alternative has been offered.

Our Industrial Editor writes: Whitehall sources yesterday indicated that implications of the Airbus announcement were under urgent consideration, but the Government would not be pressed into hasty decisions under threats that the B10 wings may be designed and built by France and Germany.

Leyland, BSC losses covered in supply estimates

By Our Political Correspondent

Supplementary estimates presented to Parliament yesterday for an extra £13.5m of public expenditure include provision of £900m for general support to industry. That takes account of additional assistance for the British Steel Corporation of £489m net and £398m net for British Leyland.

These "summer supplementary estimates" bring the total of supply estimates for 1978-79 to £44,182m. That total compares with the figure of £46,178m for the total supply expenditure, including provision for pay and price increases, published in the financial statement at the time of the Budget.

Other extra money is required for increases to the pay of the Armed Forces (£120m) and the non-industrial civil servants (£37.3m); the butter subsidy scheme (£16.3m); special employment measures (£61.2m); the short-term working compensation scheme (£25m); special measures to alleviate the effects of steel industry closures in Wales (£13m); health and personal social services (£321m).

Thorn raises dividend on \$25m overseas issue

By Peter Wainwright

Thorn Electrical Industries, one of the largest consumer durable groups, is the latest blue chip company to increase its dividend on the back of money raising abroad. It follows the example set by Becton last summer, and Boots a week ago.

Thorn is raising the dividend by 72 per cent to 11.45p net, 17p gross.

The board, headed by Sir Richard Cave, points to the stability of profits over the years and the 3.5 times cover for the new dividend.

The group is raising \$25m (about £13.3m) with the issue of convertible guaranteed bonds dated 1988 through a newly formed subsidiary, Thorn International BV. The issue will refinance some of the group's non-sterling borrowings and put more money into subsidiaries abroad.

The Treasury allows this type of dividend increase because anybody would want to buy the bonds, which will convert into shares, unless the equity offers a reasonable yield.

Pre-tax profits in the year to March '81 rose by 8.2 per cent to a record £110.3m, beating market expectations of between £102m and £108m. Sales climbed by 10 per cent to £1,091.9m.

Sir Richard comments on the difficulties of United Kingdom consumer durables but adds that in its main products Thorn has "continued to trade positively to retain and, where possible, increase market shares and to launch new products". The market was impressed by the trading over as well as the dividend and the shares ended 29p up at 330p.

\$300m foreign loan to Portugal

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, July 7

An international consortium of banks is to lend Portugal \$300m (about £161m). This was announced today in a communiqué from the Ministry of Finance.

The loan is in the form of a syndicated bank credit under the joint and equal management of Amex Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris, Chase Manhattan, Dresdner Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, and Manufacturers, Hanover.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 200.31 +1.35
The FT index: 455.6 +3.5

Lises			
PV Hedges	8p to 210p	Royal Elec	5p to 250p
Acc Plant	21p to 41p	Rewick Gp	3p to 43p
Acc	10p to 41p	Royal	7p to 345p
EC	5p to 262p	Royal Ycs	5p to 134p
Electric Corp	25p to 388p	Selection Trs	5p to 410p
Unipol Life	10p to 310p	Shell Trans	10p to 558p
Arison Cos	121p to 475p	Thorn Electric	29p to 336p
with C. K.	5p to 260p	UK Props	11p to 20p
ari	6p to 222p	Yarrow & Co	5p to 270p

THE POUND			
Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.69	1.63	
Canada \$	29.25	27.25	
Belgium Fr	63.75	60.25	
Denmark \$	2.15	2.02	
Finland Mk	8.17	7.82	
France Fr	8.63	8.23	
Germany Dm	4.03	3.81	
Greece Dr	69.50	65.50	
Hongkong \$	8.55	8.50	
Italy Lr	163.00	154.00	
Japan Yn	400.00	375.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.23	4.10	
Norway Kr	10.49	10.04	
Portugal Esc	86.00	81.00	
S. Africa Rd	2.83	1.90	
Spain Pes	119.75	142.75	
Sweden Kr	8.35	8.45	
Switzerland Fr	3.39	3.37	
US \$	1.92	1.86	
Yugoslavia Dnr	35.50	33.50	

ering gained 60pts to \$1.8735.
The effective exchange rate index is at 61.6.

old gained \$1.50 an ounce to \$4.125.

OR-S was 1.24323 on Friday, bid BDR-E was 0.655007.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1452.2 (previous 1455.0).

Reports pages 21 and 22

Equities went better.

Gilt edged securities had huster session.

Dollar premium 110.625 per cent (effective rate \$1.57 per cent).

BUILD CAPITAL -SAVE TAX

M&G's new booklet on Regular Investment explains how you can build a tax-free capital sum and take full advantage of life assurance tax relief.

Send today for your free booklet.

To: M&G Group, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Telephone: 01 626 1588.

Please send me the new M&G booklet on Regular Saving.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

Not applicable to Eire. SC 480718

THE M&G GROUP

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

A colleague whose garden consists of 14 Grouse-bags on a flat shed roof finds he has to pay the Thames Water Authority £3.20 for the privilege of using a hose to save himself the labour of carrying buckets of water up to roof level.

If he fixed the hose to a pole so that it sprinkled the whole roof area at once, the charge would be £10, as much as some cottagers in the country pay for their entire water supplies for a year.

The increase in water rates, and the start of collection of the rates in some areas separately from the general rates, have sharpened interest in the amount we pay for our water. It will doubtless revive the controversy over whether domestic water supplies should be metered, so that customers can be charged according to consumption.

The present system adopted by water authorities, combining a fixed charge with a rate charged against the ratable value of the property, has enjoyed long acceptance, but anomalies become apparent when authorities depart from that principle to levy special charges on houses.

Is it right that an arthritic pensioner or disabled gardener, for whom lugging a watering can about may be an impossibility, should be charged for resorting to a hose to tend a modest patio garden?

Is it right that one small sprinkler used occasionally on a pocket handkerchief of suburban lawn should attract more than three times the charge that would be made for any number of hand-held hoses used in the gardens of a large house?

At least the regular water rates reflect, through their relation to ratable value, the size of the property concerned and hence the probable scale of consumption of water. The hose charges penalize not the amount of water consumed but simply the manner of dispersing it.

The result seems to be that large numbers of users ignore the charges completely.

On the thirtieth anniversary of the NHS...

Paying for private medicine

This week's 30th anniversary of the National Health Service, with its inevitable post-mortems, comes at a time of steady growth in demand for alternative, private medical treatment and the insurance to cover it. Latest figures show more than a million people are enrolled in medical insurance schemes, paying £78.8m a year in premiums and receiving £70.8m in benefits.

In four years the money in medical insurance has doubled—reflecting both the increase in medical costs and a sustained demand for private treatment, helped by its use by employers as a substantial fringe benefit.

Two organizations, the British United Provident Association and Private Patients Plan, hold 97 per cent of the market. BUPA with 44 per cent and PPP with 25 per cent. Their approach to the demand differs, with BUPA offering cover restricted to a fixed sum a week for hospital accommodation, the price of which varies according to locality and the status of the hospital.

Patients nominate the type of hospital they want, with charges ranging from £100 a week for small private nursing home, to £300 a week for a private bed in a National Health Service hospital and £458 in a London teaching hospital, while the top metropolitan private clinic can cost more than £1,000 a week.

The cost of the premium is related to age as well as to bed charges. The older you are, the more you pay for cover. For an extra premium spouses and children can be included.

PPP has a variety of plans, in each of which the premium increases with the person's age, but where the total cover over the year is not linked directly with particular hospital charges. Instead, the client is covered for a year, which can be as high as £20,000 a year, which should mean that he or she need not worry about the total cost of hospital treatment—in only a handful of individual cases has it ever reached the top limit.

The other insurance associations in the field, Allied Medical, Bristol Contributory Welfare, Exeter Hospital Aid, the Provincial Hospital Services Association, and the Western Provident Association, offer variations of these basic approaches.

What does the patient get and what does it cost?

The aim is to cover private accommodation, consultants' fees, drugs, and nursing and auxiliary care for acute medical and surgical conditions needing hospital treatment.



The cost of medical expenses over is related to hospital bed charges and to the age of the insured.

At today's prices that means taking out cover for £300 a week, the average regional private bed charge. For a 40-year-old with cover for his wife and two children, BUPA quotes £37.85 as its price for a year's cover.

Under the alternative PPP system the equivalent cover would cost the same man less. PPP quoted £219, though the conditions of the policy differ.

Costs are further complicated by discounting and the growth of group membership. People can claim discounts through such organizations as professional bodies or by paying in particular ways. They can also cut the cost by joining

ing a group scheme. Company group schemes are on the increase, while individual health cover is gradually declining.

There are just under 500,000 individuals with private health cover, but 600,000 in group schemes. These are usually company-run and the more people join the group the cheaper the cover becomes.

In days of wage restraint private medical insurance has become an increasingly important fringe benefit—not just to senior executives and key personnel but at all levels of employee. All employees will pay tax on the premiums paid on their behalf, however.

Those readers whose employers have covered them in a group scheme, should not assume that cover is total and that the bill will be paid without the cost. Particularly under the BUPA scheme, the cover is specific and limited. If you book into one of London's £1,000-a-week health resorts you will find yourself footing a large portion of the bill.

Even at levels below this BUPA admits that many of its members pay a proportion of their private medical bills out of their own pockets.

If you do not know the extent of the cover your company is giving you, ask whoever is administering the scheme for full details, including exclusions. The medical insurers may have put in a word.

They do not cover, for instance, pregnancy—one area in which women may be disposed to seek private treatment. The future of private health insurance must be in doubt as the Government phases out pay by Health Service hospitals. The majority of hospitals listed as having private accommodation are within the Health Service.

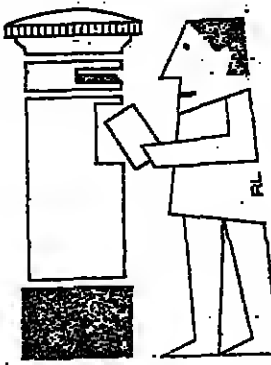
To combat this threat, the associations are diverting a proportion of the excess funds to help towards the construction of new, private units and the Nuffield Foundation hospitals, the latest of which opened this week. It may be that the phasing out of beds can be synchronized with the build-up of new facilities in the private sector.

Without either government or charitable support, though, private medical costs are bound to rise still further. Whether or not this deters people from taking out health cover at increased premiums remains to be seen.

Roger Beard

Taxation: readers ask

Effect on dividends of the cut in basic rate



his local authority but the authority emphasized that the exemption did not apply to "independent" students like himself whose awards are not based on parental income.

Under the awards regulations a student is considered to be "independent" in either of two circumstances. One of them is if before the start of the year for which the grant is paid he or she is 25 years old or married. The other test of independence is broadly if before the first year of the course the student supported him or herself out of earnings for any of the three preceding years.

This period includes up to six months of registered unemployment and in the case of a

married student any time during which he or she could not reasonably be seen expecting to be self-supporting out of earnings because of the need to look after dependent children.

A year means 12 months starting on January 1, if the course begins in the Spring term; April 1, if it begins in the Summer term; and September 1, if it begins in the autumn term.

The upshot is that if a student is classified as "independent" the relevant payments from parents count as part of the child's income. To means that, to the extent the child's after-tax income (excluding vacation earnings) exceeds £15, the grant is reduced by £1 for each £1 of income over the limit.

Turning to capital gains and gift-edged securities, a reader writes: "An uncle died 12 months ago made his residuary legatees 12 months ago the executors transferred to me some gilts and now want to sell these."

It happens that they should have sold them before the death. Am I liable to capital gains tax on any gain? In other words is it the four months since transfer to me, or the months since the date of death, that counts in determining the stock's held for 12 months needed to secure exemption from capital gains tax?

Vera Di Pali

Investor's week

Dividends and dollars

Investors are nothing if not sentimental—greed and fear are their ruling emotions. Sadly, fear, or at least apprehension, is easily aroused when City men can see no further ahead than their noses.

They still have no way of knowing what policy on dividends the Government plans. They are not even sure that it has one at all. Just over a week ago Mr Michael Foot, leader of the House of Commons, nearly, but not quite, promised a statement on dividends. The week has gone without one, either from him or any other member of the Government.

Instead, reality has tended to make the City's dividend hopes look foolish. If GEC, one of the richest and most powerful concerns in the land, is prepared to invent an incomes policy of its own to justify a 19 per cent rise in pay-out when it could have afforded many times that amount, what will lesser lights do when their turn comes to turn dividend aspirations into reality?

Thorn rose splendidly to the occasion with a 72 per cent dividend jump which caught some speculators off balance and sent cheerless ripples around the market. But all that did was to use the loophole of raising money through convertible bonds—already drilled by Becham. In itself the Thoru gesture tells us nothing about dividend policy after the present controls run out on July 31.

The week-ended with lobby speculation that the Government, fearful of the pay rises being lavished on top people in nationalized industries, is trying with the idea of a short sharp dividend controls. To get that

through the Commons the Government would need Liberal votes. It seems that we are back where we started.

The other big talking points were the plight of the dollar, the failure of the Bremen summit to decide anything and the flatness of the yield curve (as the jargon has it). Of these, the first is a steadily growing threat to our own economy and stock market. The huge United States trade deficit and quickening inflation there spell still higher interest rates, import curbs or something worse at some stage.

This matters because two fifths of the western world's gross national product still arises in the United States. Not surprisingly, the United States is also the world's largest export market.

The failure of western ministers to agree on collective industrial expansion at Bremen is but a further sign that the weak recovery in the West after the 1974 oil crisis is about to peter out. But too much can be made of it. No one really expected Bremen to have any other outcome.

Some people are sufficiently gloomy to interpret the flat-

ness of the yield curve in ominous ways. "The flattest of yield curves," I have heard, means that short-term gilts (which are nearly 5½ per cent) yield only a return of 2½ per cent (bearing in mind the quick yield of return on gilts). The yield curve is not (yet) critical. It is not weakening gradually.

Indeed, long gilts are offering returns that reflect inflation and market men will not be surprised if shorts are much more forthcoming. IMF. Happily, the economy is not (yet) critical. It is not weakening gradually.

The FT index, by the slipped 5.2 to 455.6.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's	Year's	Company	Rises	Change	Inv buying	Comment
345p	211p	Guthrie	41p	20p	135p	Royal Docks threat
184p	120p	Hay's Wharf	5p	10p	115p	Good flags
123p	85p	SUITS	38p	10p	140p	Govt compensation
157p	125p	Swan Hunter	32p	10p	195p	Poor flags
116p	56p	Western Bros	19p	10p	119p	New Glasgow bid
83p	62p	Bath & Portland	5p	10p	74p	Figs disappoint
157p	114p	Bulmer (HP)	11p	10p	118p	Ahead of pits
217p	155p	Hambros	5p	10p	165p	Shipping loans
137p	96p	Thames Hydraulic	19p	10p	195p	Poor flags
230p	196p	Waddington (J)	11p	10p	195p	Poor year

Fixed interest investment

The return of real returns

For the investor in fixed interest securities the first half of this year has proved to be a period of mixed fortunes.

The bad news has, of course, been the steady rise in interest rates. The FT Government Securities Index has, in fact, fallen from 78.09 to 69.71 over the past six months and most gilts have shown falls in the range of 15 per cent.

It has not, on the other hand, been a tale of unrelieved gloom. There has been at least one compensation and an important one at that.

The continued fall in the rate of inflation has meant that large numbers of holders of fixed interest stocks are now receiving an income return on their investment that is keeping up with, and often beating, the rate of increase in the retail price index.

Sadly, this will still not apply to most investors who bought, and are still hanging on to, stocks in which they invested before the early seventies; and it is also true that investors who picked up stocks on 10 per cent plus yields in 1973-74 have had

a very rough ride between then and now, with both their income and capital taking a terrible battering in real terms.

But, at the other end of the spectrum, investors who managed to pick up stock in the first half of 1976 at prices of 14, 15 and even 16 per cent have been doing very nicely. Indeed, the income return on these stocks is now keeping ahead of the rate of price inflation not only at a pre-tax level, but for many investors at an after-tax level too.

How long this happier situation will persist is another question. It already looks as if the rate of inflation is flattening out. It may well be rising back towards double figures by the end of the year or early next year.

That will cut the real returns to existing holders of gilt-edged stock. There is, however, nothing to be done about it, but it is worth noting that any upturn in inflation will prove to be both fairly mild and short-lived. Certainly, there seems to be no reason at this stage to think in terms of selling fixed

interest stocks, albeit that the ride may continue bumpy over the coming months.

The more interesting question is the action that should be taken by those who have kept their money out of the fixed interest market while interest rates have been rising and who may now be thinking in terms of putting some of their funds to work in fixed interest investments.

In many respects the incentive to keep funds in cash investments such as building society accounts remains strong. Not only is capital security assured and interest payments high but the loss of income through staying with a cash investment rather than committing money to a fixed interest investment in the stock market is fairly small.

The issue is quite simply this: where will interest rates move next? The hope that they would start to fall again quite quickly after the June package from the Chancellor has clearly faded. There may be scope for some small fall in rates over the rest of the summer, but it looks likely to be a fairly

limited fall.

Against this kind of background it would seem wise to keep a proportion of funds in cash or near-cash instruments for the time being. On this score the building society account still looks the obvious bet, offering 6.7 per cent net to the basic rate taxpayer, equivalent to 10 per cent gross.

By contrast, the bank deposit account is distinctly unattractive to the small investor, though anyone talking in terms of £10,000 plus should find that their bank manager will talk in terms of seven-day money and may well have a variety of other options to offer, particularly for larger sums.

National Savings Investment Account interest of 8½ per cent also has precious little attraction at the moment, particularly remembering the one month's notice required for withdrawal. A thought, though, for the higher rate taxpayer is the fact that the first £70 of interest (5 per cent per annum) on an ordinary account is tax-free. Those prepared to take a rather longer view should still

have their quota of National Savings Certificates—the individual limit for the present issue having recently moved up from £1,000 to £2,000. The 7.53 per cent per annum return over four years grosses up to the equivalent of 11.3 per cent for the basic rate taxpayer (once the Finance Bill goes on to the statute book).

That said, the attraction risks a high coupon short-dated gilt is very marginal and the more enterprising investor may well feel that the short gilt and the possibility of capital appreciation offers considerably more potential. On a six to twelve-month trading view, indeed, the view that interest rates may not rise very much higher, if any higher at all, before they start falling again, the gilt market as a whole looks attractive. I would not, however, chase prices and would also try to spread my risk between long and short.

As always, I must emphasize that the right stock for each investor will depend on the individual tax position.

John Whitmore

Unit trust performance

Medium and Income Funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index: 2179.0; rise from January 1, 1978: 4.3%. Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: 9.7%; 3 years: 8.9%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, Greystone Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

MEDIUM	A	B	Allied Ham British	5.7	37.1
Franklin Capital	29.4	154.9	Henderson Inc Assets	6.4	61.4
Key Smaller Com	29.4		S & P UK Equity	5.6	43.6
Discretionary Fund	28.9	128.6	Family Fund	5.4	38.8
Amerson Unit Trust	28.1		Union Capital	5.2	36.4
M & G Midland	25.6	128.8	TSB General	5.1	51.9
M & A Unit Trust	24.6		Wickmoor	5.0	38.7
Mercury General	23.6	90.3	Mutual Security Plus	4.9	43.6
Carbo	22.6	40.9	Barbican General	4.8	38.7
Legal & General	21.2	38.3	Great Winchester M	4.7	18.3
Piccadilly Small Co	20.2	47.0	Tyndall Int Earnings	4.6	38.9
Compassionate Growth	19.3	8.9	Britannia Domestic	4.5	30.9
Centaur British	19.0		British Life	4.4	38.4
M & G Sec General	19.0	61.5	Lloyds Bank First	4.2	41.8
Bishopsgate Prog F	17.4	66.7	Prudential	3.9	51.5
Unit 500	17.2	76.6	Reserve Reserves	3.6	43.7
Fraser House M	17.2	65.4	Royal Trust Income	3.4	38.2
Stewart British	17.1	56.0	Arbuthnot Glants	3.3	31.8
Proffice	16.2	33.7	Hill Samuel British	3.2	41.1
Kleinwort Benson F	15.1	65.5	Wilder Growth F	3.2	33.6
M & G Trustee	14.9	82.3	Target Professional	3.0	58.1
Rovan Securities	14.8	78.4	Mayflower General	3.0	2.7
Tyndall Preference	14.8	60.9	Equity & Law	2.7	47.5
S & P Securities	14.6	60.0	Usher Growth	2.7	47.5
Brown Shipley	13.2	62.6	Trades Union	2.4	48.9
Mistral	13.2	45.8	NP Growth Accum F	2.3	51.7
Equitas	12.8	64.8	Usher Extra Income	2.2	48.2
Schroder General	12.5	86.6	Arbuthnot Smaller Coe	1.9	32.2
Glen Fund	12.5	47.4	Hill Samuel British	1.7	50.4
College Hill	12.0	88.0	Target Trustee	1.7	50.4
Norwich Union	12.0	69.0	National West Portfolio	1.5	29.7
Pellican	11.5	24.7	Target Equity	1.0	29.7
Oceanic Growth	11.3	24.7	Scottish Equitable	0.7	48.2
Castell F	11.0	51.9	Worldwide	0.3	22.5
Lloyds Life Accum	10.7	50.0	Piccadilly Private	-2.1	27.7
Allied Growth & Inc	10.6	45.8	Buckingham	-2.7	17.4
Hambro Fund	10.2	45.8	Albion Trust	-2.8	37.7
M & G General	10.2	48.9	Cumberland	-2.4	9.0
Oceanic Income	10.2	15.6	National West Gwth	-4.2	15.7
Barbican	10.1	36.5	Quadrant F	-4.3	20.7
Tyndall Capital	9.8	50.0	Arbuthnot Extra Inc	-4.7	17.4
Hill Samuel Capital	9.3	47.3	Isle of Man	-5.6	25.3
Unit General	9.3	47.3	Isle of Man	-5.6	25.3
Barclay Trust Invest	9.1	58.3	Piccadilly Tology	-7.6	61.2
Allied Elect & Inc	8.9	54.5	Piccadilly Accum	-9.4	7.7
Loom Wall Cap Gth	8.9	42.7	INCOME		
Allied Capital	8.6	43.8	Franklin Income	32.3	162.6
G & A	8.3	45.0	London High Inc	23.8	117.4
Friends Provident	8.2	70.6	Schroder Income	22.1	95.3
Unit Trust	8.4	48.4	Gartmore Income	22.1	95.3
Lloyds Bank Fourth	7.1		Profit High Inc	22.1	95.3
Allied First	6.9	40.7	Quadrant Income	22.0	95.3
Rovan Merfin	6.9	47.7	M & G High Income	21.8	133.0
Arroway Fund M	6.5	38.5			
Coleman	6.5	38.7			
Canille General	6.4	48.1			
Lloyds Bank Second	6.4	48.1			
TSB Scottish	6.3	48.7			
British Life Balanced	6.0	74.6			
Mutual Blue Chip	5.9	35.6			

A: Change since July 9, 1977, offer to bid, income reinvested.
B: Change since July 9, 1975, offer to bid, income reinvested. Both taken to July 6, 1978.
M: Trust valued monthly.
F: Trust valued every two weeks.



Most insurers offer bicycle insurance only as an extension of household policies. This should provide cover for liability to others in case of an accident.

Cover for cycling enthusiasts

While business is booming for many bicycle shops, as more of us take to two wheels for exercise and to save the running costs of a car, it is much more difficult to insure a bicycle than a car.

Most insurers would rather not insure bicycles at all—the claims experience is too bad. The Crusader used to be popular, but it has withdrawn, though it is continuing with a long-established scheme with Halfords. If you buy a new bicycle from Halfords, you can insure it for up to £100 for £2. That is a good bargain; almost certainly, the cost will go up at the end of the year and other

dealers are unlikely to be able to arrange such schemes.

Most other insurers offer cover only as an extension to the household policies. The Eagle Star is charging 11 per cent (up to £50). Royal Insurance is charging only £1.50 over £100 (subject to a minimum premium of £1.50) and Commercial Union's rate is 23 per cent insured.

These rates apply to non-commercial use and, of course, normal precautions have to be taken to try to prevent theft—although some of the "professional" thieves appear to use bolt cutters for something comical and cut through chains and the like quite easily.

If you do not have a household policy of any kind, perhaps you need that kind of insurance. After all, the contents even of a bed-sitter can be expensive to replace. That type of policy should provide, on much needed cover for your liability to others as a result of an accident.

Otherwise, if there is no policy to which a bicycle can be added, see if the dealer has any facilities, but such insurance may not cover your liability to others—which could be heavy if you are the cause of a serious accident on the road, from which you yourself might escape unscathed.

Round-up

Unit trust takeovers • An offshore launch

Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank, is ending its 10-year commitment to the unit trust industry because the price structure fixed for unit trust management years ago is not conducive to making a profit.

Although there are other reasons for the sale of the nine Piccadilly funds, worth £3.5m, to Antony Gibbs, not least the group's recent past troubles involving a Stock Exchange inquiry, the inherent problems of managing a small unit trust group today were not irrelevant to the sale. Merchant bankers Antony Gibbs already have three funds under management.

So Charterhouse's four unit trusts are being sold to James Finlay, a north of the Border conglomerate with expanding ambitions in the financial services area, for a sum which is slightly more than 1 per cent of funds under management.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

No cash bid extension for Customagic

The independent directors of Customagic Manufacturing have been unable to secure an agreement whereby Molokoy Investments extends the acceptance period of the additional 1p per share cash consideration required by the Takeover Panel for seven days. It appears that such an agreement hinges on the extension of the underwriting for Molokoy's new loan stock which forms the basis of the offer. The 20p-per-share cash alternative offer closes on Monday.

Customagic intends to issue a further statement to shareholders not later than Tuesday when it will be known whether or not Molokoy's offer has gone unconditional.

Ocean acquires tyre retread franchise

Ocean Transport and Trading, through its subsidiary, Ocean Tyre Company, has acquired the Bandag Tyre Company, whose head office is in Wigan. This acquisition continues Ocean's development into transport-related businesses. Bandag, loc. of United States, possesses the world's leading tyre retreading system and franchises its process throughout the world. The Bandag Tyre Company is the franchisee for the United Kingdom, which Ocean has held for several years. Bandag loc. has franchise rights to over 90 countries. Worldwide sales are now in excess of \$180m.

Grand Met offshoot buys Alnwick Brewery

For about £300,000 cash, Dry-brough, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, is buying Alnwick Brewery, an unlisted public company, in an agreed deal.

Alnwick is now mainly a distribution company and will fit in with Dry-brough's operations, which include brewing, wholesaling and retailing throughout Scotland and the North East of England.

The terms will be worth about £23.25 in cash for every 10 Alnwick ordinary shares now in issue, or to be issued under a proposed capitalization scheme.

Warwick Eng is trading well

After making a loss in the first half of 1977-78, Mr Norman Gidney, chairman of Warwick Engineering Investments, says that in the second half the group was trading at an annual rate of about £530,000. He expects the group to do better this year.

Gidney Securities, which already has said 88 per cent of the group, said last month that it was in talks which are expected to lead to a bid for the group. Meanwhile, shareholders have been advised not to take any action.

Options

Interest on the traded options market faded yesterday and only 279 contracts had been dealt in by the close. Commercial Union saw no business at all while turnover in Marks & Spencer, BP and Consolidated Gold Fields was reduced to single figures.

With the original three month options due to expire on July 19—and this has now been extended to 24 hours to allow dealers to feel that business could flourish at these low levels until the new series are brought in.

In Amsterdam, the European Options Exchange had a busier week with turnover rising 17 per cent to 4,189. Of this total, trade in KLM amounted to 2,400 contracts.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	10.00
Barclays Bank	10.00
B.C.C.I. Bank	10.00
Consolidated Credit	10.00
C. Hoare & Co.	10.00
Lloyds Bank	10.00
London Mercantile	10.00
Midland Bank	10.00
Nat Westminster	10.00
Parsons Bank	10.00
Williams & Glyn's	10.00

See last page for details of bank base rates.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

Over-the-Counter Market

Code	Company	Price	Change	High	Low	P/E
64	29 Airbrun Ord	64	-5.4	8.4	8.4	
203	106 Airbrun 181	203	-18.5	9.1	17.9	
16	17 Argyll & Rhodes	16	-1.2	12.0	7.4	8.3
152	105 Bardon Hill	152	-3.0	5.1	4.4	
116	31 Deburah Ord	116	-5.1	4.4	9.4	
229	108 Deburah 17	229	-12.9	17.5	7.6	
147	120 Frederick Parker	147	-12.9	12.4	9.6	5.1
153	135 George Blair	153	-12.9	15.0	10.0	5.9
148	36 Jackson Group	148	-3.0	5.0	10.0	3.8
114	32 James Burroughs	114	-6.5	6.1	9.8	
340	138 Robert Jenkins	340	-2.7	5.5	5.3	
44	9 Twinklack Ord	44	-1.9	-	17.0	
82	54 Twinklack 12	82	-12.0	15.3		
81	54 Unilock Holdings	81	-7.4	9.2	8.6	
105	67 Walter Alexander	105	-6.4	6.1	7.7	

Commodities

RUBBER was steady. American Rubber was 100.00, London Rubber was 100.00, Singapore Rubber was 100.00. **COFFEE** was steady. American Coffee was 100.00, London Coffee was 100.00, Singapore Coffee was 100.00. **TEA** was steady. American Tea was 100.00, London Tea was 100.00, Singapore Tea was 100.00. **SUGAR** was steady. American Sugar was 100.00, London Sugar was 100.00, Singapore Sugar was 100.00. **COPPER** was steady. American Copper was 100.00, London Copper was 100.00, Singapore Copper was 100.00. **WHEAT** was steady. American Wheat was 100.00, London Wheat was 100.00, Singapore Wheat was 100.00. **BARLEY** was steady. American Barley was 100.00, London Barley was 100.00, Singapore Barley was 100.00. **RYE** was steady. American Rye was 100.00, London Rye was 100.00, Singapore Rye was 100.00. **MAIZE** was steady. American Maize was 100.00, London Maize was 100.00, Singapore Maize was 100.00. **SOYABEANS** were steady. American Soybeans were 100.00, London Soybeans were 100.00, Singapore Soybeans were 100.00. **PEANUTS** were steady. American Peanuts were 100.00, London Peanuts were 100.00, Singapore Peanuts were 100.00. **COCONUTS** were steady. American Coconuts were 100.00, London Coconuts were 100.00, Singapore Coconuts were 100.00. **PEPPER** was steady. American Pepper was 100.00, London Pepper was 100.00, Singapore Pepper was 100.00. **CLOVES** were steady. American Cloves were 100.00, London Cloves were 100.00, Singapore Cloves were 100.00. **SPICES** were steady. American Spices were 100.00, London Spices were 100.00, Singapore Spices were 100.00. **SKIN** was steady. American Skin was 100.00, London Skin was 100.00, Singapore Skin was 100.00. **WAX** was steady. American Wax was 100.00, London Wax was 100.00, Singapore Wax was 100.00. **FEATHERS** were steady. American Feathers were 100.00, London Feathers were 100.00, Singapore Feathers were 100.00. **WOLF SKIN** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL SKIN** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER SKIN** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER SKIN** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE SKIN** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF HIDE** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL HIDE** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER HIDE** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER HIDE** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE HIDE** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London Wolf Hide was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Hide was 100.00. **SEAL Hide** was steady. American Seal Hide was 100.00, London Seal Hide was 100.00, Singapore Seal Hide was 100.00. **BEAVER Hide** was steady. American Beaver Hide was 100.00, London Beaver Hide was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Hide was 100.00. **OTTER Hide** was steady. American Otter Hide was 100.00, London Otter Hide was 100.00, Singapore Otter Hide was 100.00. **COYOTE Hide** was steady. American Coyote Hide was 100.00, London Coyote Hide was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Hide was 100.00. **WOLF Pelt** was steady. American Wolf Pelt was 100.00, London Wolf Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Pelt was 100.00. **SEAL Pelt** was steady. American Seal Pelt was 100.00, London Seal Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Seal Pelt was 100.00. **BEAVER Pelt** was steady. American Beaver Pelt was 100.00, London Beaver Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Pelt was 100.00. **OTTER Pelt** was steady. American Otter Pelt was 100.00, London Otter Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Otter Pelt was 100.00. **COYOTE Pelt** was steady. American Coyote Pelt was 100.00, London Coyote Pelt was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Pelt was 100.00. **WOLF Skin** was steady. American Wolf Skin was 100.00, London Wolf Skin was 100.00, Singapore Wolf Skin was 100.00. **SEAL Skin** was steady. American Seal Skin was 100.00, London Seal Skin was 100.00, Singapore Seal Skin was 100.00. **BEAVER Skin** was steady. American Beaver Skin was 100.00, London Beaver Skin was 100.00, Singapore Beaver Skin was 100.00. **OTTER Skin** was steady. American Otter Skin was 100.00, London Otter Skin was 100.00, Singapore Otter Skin was 100.00. **COYOTE Skin** was steady. American Coyote Skin was 100.00, London Coyote Skin was 100.00, Singapore Coyote Skin was 100.00. **WOLF Hide** was steady. American Wolf Hide was 100.00, London

Law Report July 7 1978

Inflation calls for reappraising assessment of damages

The Pohl v. Corden and the Pohl v. Corden Health Authority

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Bridge, the Court of Appeal, considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

Payment into court of attached earnings

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

The Court of Appeal considered the principles of damages in two cases. The first, *Pohl v. Corden*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident. The second, *Pohl v. Corden Health Authority*, concerned a claim for damages for loss of earnings and expenses incurred by a woman who had been injured in a car accident.

£500 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £500 winners in the July Premium Bond draw are:

1. Mr. J. H. Smith, 123, 45, 67, 89, 101, 113, 125, 137, 149, 161, 173, 185, 197, 209, 221, 233, 245, 257, 269, 281, 293, 305, 317, 329, 341, 353, 365, 377, 389, 401, 413, 425, 437, 449, 461, 473, 485, 497, 509, 521, 533, 545, 557, 569, 581, 593, 605, 617, 629, 641, 653, 665, 677, 689, 701, 713, 725, 737, 749, 761, 773, 785, 797, 809, 821, 833, 845, 857, 869, 881, 893, 905, 917, 929, 941, 953, 965, 977, 989, 1001, 1013, 1025, 1037, 1049, 1061, 1073, 1085, 1097, 1109, 1121, 1133, 1145, 1157, 1169, 1181, 1193, 1205, 1217, 1229, 1241, 1253, 1265, 1277, 1289, 1301, 1313, 1325, 1337, 1349, 1361, 1373, 1385, 1397, 1409, 1421, 1433, 1445, 1457, 1469, 1481, 1493, 1505, 1517, 1529, 1541, 1553, 1565, 1577, 1589, 1601, 1613, 1625, 1637, 1649, 1661, 1673, 1685, 1697, 1709, 1721, 1733, 1745, 1757, 1769, 1781, 1793, 1805, 1817, 1829, 1841, 1853, 1865, 1877, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997, 2009, 2021, 2033, 2045, 2057, 2069, 2081, 2093, 2105, 2117, 2129, 2141, 2153, 2165, 2177, 2189, 2201, 2213, 2225, 2237, 2249, 2261, 2273, 2285, 2297, 2309, 2321, 2333, 2345, 2357, 2369, 2381, 2393, 2405, 2417, 2429, 2441, 2453, 2465, 2477, 2489, 2501, 2513, 2525, 2537, 2549, 2561, 2573, 2585, 2597, 2609, 2621, 2633, 2645, 2657, 2669, 2681, 2693, 2705, 2717, 2729, 2741, 2753, 2765, 2777, 2789, 2801, 2813, 2825, 2837, 2849, 2861, 2873, 2885, 2897, 2909, 2921, 2933, 2945, 2957, 2969, 2981, 2993, 3005, 3017, 3029, 3041, 3053, 3065, 3077, 3089, 3101, 3113, 3125, 3137, 3149, 3161, 3173, 3185, 3197, 3209, 3221, 3233, 3245, 3257, 3269, 3281, 3293, 3305, 3317, 3329, 3341, 3353, 3365, 3377, 3389, 3401, 3413, 3425, 3437, 3449, 3461, 3473, 3485, 3497, 3509, 3521, 3533, 3545, 3557, 3569, 3581, 3593, 3605, 3617, 3629, 3641, 3653, 3665, 3677, 3689, 3701, 3713, 3725, 3737, 3749, 3761, 3773, 3785, 3797, 3809, 3821, 3833, 3845, 3857, 3869, 3881, 3893, 3905, 3917, 3929, 3941, 3953, 3965, 3977, 3989, 4001, 4013, 4025, 4037, 4049, 4061, 4073, 4085, 4097, 4109, 4121, 4133, 4145, 4157, 4169, 4181, 4193, 4205, 4217, 4229, 4241, 4253, 4265, 4277, 4289, 4301, 4313, 4325, 4337, 4349, 4361, 4373, 4385, 4397, 4409, 4421, 4433, 4445, 4457, 4469, 4481, 4493, 4505, 4517, 4529, 4541, 4553, 4565, 4577, 4589, 4601, 4613, 4625, 4637, 4649, 4661, 4673, 4685, 4697, 4709, 4721, 4733, 4745, 4757, 4769, 4781, 4793, 4805, 4817, 4829, 4841, 4853, 4865, 4877, 4889, 4901, 4913, 4925, 4937, 4949, 4961, 4973, 4985, 4997, 5009, 5021, 5033, 5045, 5057, 5069, 5081, 5093, 5105, 5117, 5129, 5141, 5153, 5165, 5177, 5189, 5201, 5213, 5225, 5237, 5249, 5261, 5273, 5285, 5297, 5309, 5321, 5333, 5345, 5357, 5369, 5381, 5393, 5405, 5417, 5429, 5441, 5453, 5465, 5477, 5489, 5501, 5513, 5525, 5537, 5549, 5561, 5573, 5585, 5597, 5609, 5621, 5633, 5645, 5657, 5669, 5681, 5693, 5705, 5717, 5729, 5741, 5753, 5765, 5777, 5789, 5801, 5813, 5825, 5837, 5849, 5861, 5873, 5885, 5897, 5909, 5921, 5933, 5945, 5957, 5969, 5981, 5993, 6005, 6017, 6029, 6041, 6053, 6065, 6077, 6089, 6101, 6113, 6125, 6137, 6149, 6161, 6173, 6185, 6197, 6209, 6221, 6233, 6245, 6257, 6269, 6281, 6293, 6305, 6317, 6329, 6341, 6353, 6365, 6377, 6389, 6401, 6413, 6425, 6437, 6449, 6461, 6473, 6485, 6497, 6509, 6521, 6533, 6545, 6557, 6569, 6581, 6593, 6605, 6617, 6629, 6641, 6653, 6665, 6677, 6689, 6701, 6713, 6725, 6737, 6749, 6761, 6773, 6785, 6797, 6809, 6821, 6833, 6845, 6857, 6869, 6881, 6893, 6905, 6917, 6929, 6941, 6953, 6965, 6977, 6989, 7001, 7013, 7025, 7037, 7049, 7061, 7073, 7085, 7097, 7109, 7121, 7133, 7145, 7157, 7169, 7181, 7193, 7205, 7217, 7229, 7241, 7253, 7265, 7277, 7289, 7301, 7313, 7325, 7337, 7349, 7361, 7373, 7385, 7397, 7409, 7421, 7433, 7445, 7457, 7469, 7481, 7493, 7505, 7517, 7529, 7541, 7553, 7565, 7577, 7589, 7601, 7613, 7625, 7637, 7649, 7661, 7673, 7685, 7697, 7709, 7721, 7733, 7745, 7757, 7769, 7781, 7793, 7805, 7817, 7829, 7841, 7853, 7865, 7877, 7889, 7901, 7913, 7925, 7937, 7949, 7961, 7973, 7985, 7997, 8009, 8021, 8033, 8045, 8057, 8069, 8081, 8093, 8105, 8117, 8129, 8141, 8153, 8165, 8177, 8189, 8201, 8213, 8225, 8237, 8249, 8261, 8273, 8285, 8297, 8309, 8321, 8333, 8345, 8357, 8369, 8381, 8393, 8405, 8417, 8429, 8441, 8453, 8465, 8477, 8489, 8501, 8513, 8525, 8537, 8549, 8561, 8573, 8585, 8597, 8609, 8621, 8633, 8645, 8657, 8669, 8681, 8693, 8705, 8717, 8729, 8741, 8753, 8765, 8777, 8789, 8801, 8813, 8825, 8837, 8849, 8861, 8873, 8885, 8897, 8909, 8921, 8933, 8945, 8957, 8969, 8981, 8993, 9005, 9017, 9029, 9041, 9053, 9065, 9077, 9089, 9101, 9113, 9125, 9137, 9149, 9161, 9173, 9185, 9197, 9209, 9221, 9233, 9245, 9257, 9269, 9281, 9293, 9305, 9317, 9329, 9341, 9353, 9365, 9377, 9389, 9401, 9413, 9425, 9437, 9449, 9461, 9473, 9485, 9497, 9509, 9521, 9533, 9545, 9557, 9569, 9581, 9593, 9605, 9617, 9629, 9641, 9653, 9665, 9677, 9689, 9701, 9713, 9725, 9737, 9749, 9761, 9773, 9785, 9797, 9809, 9821, 9833, 9845, 9857, 9869, 9881, 9893, 9905, 9917, 9929, 9941, 9953, 9965, 9977, 9989, 10001, 10013, 10025, 10037, 10049, 10061, 10073, 10085, 10097, 10109, 10121, 10133, 10145, 10157, 10169, 10181, 10193, 10205, 10217, 10229, 10241, 10253, 10265, 10277, 10289, 10301, 10313, 10325, 10337, 10349, 10361, 10373, 10385, 10397, 10409, 10421, 10433, 10445, 10457, 10469, 10481, 10493, 10505, 10517, 10529, 10541, 10553, 10565, 10577, 10589, 10601, 10613, 10625, 10637, 10649, 10661, 10673, 10685, 10697, 10709, 10721, 10733, 10745, 10757, 10769, 10781, 10793, 10805, 10817, 10829, 10841, 10853, 10865, 10877, 10889, 10901, 10913, 10925, 10937, 10949, 10961, 10973, 10985, 10997, 11009, 11021, 11033, 11045, 11057, 11069, 11081, 11093, 11105, 11117, 11129, 11141, 11153, 11165, 11177, 11189, 11201, 11213, 11225, 11237, 11249, 11261, 11273, 11285, 11297, 11309, 11321, 11333, 11345, 11357, 11369, 11381, 11393, 11405, 11417, 11429, 11441, 11453, 11465, 11477, 11489, 11501, 11513, 11525, 11537, 11549, 11561, 11573, 11585, 11597, 11609, 11621, 11633, 11645, 11657, 11669, 11681, 11693, 11705, 11717, 11729, 11741, 11753, 11765, 11777, 11789, 11801, 11813, 11825, 11837, 11849, 11861, 11873, 11885, 11897, 11909, 11921, 11933, 11945, 11957, 11969, 11981, 11993, 12005, 12017, 12029, 12041, 12053, 12065, 12077, 12089, 12101, 12113, 12125, 12137, 12149, 12161, 12173, 12185, 12197, 12209, 12221, 12233, 12245, 12257, 12269, 12281, 12293, 12305, 12317, 12329, 12341, 12353, 12365, 12377, 12389, 12401, 12413, 12425, 12437, 12449, 12461, 12473, 12485, 12497, 12509, 12521, 12533, 12545, 12557, 12569, 12581, 12593, 12605, 12617, 12629, 12641, 12653, 12665, 12677, 12689, 12701, 12713, 12725, 12737, 12749, 12761, 12773, 12785, 12797, 12809, 12821, 12833, 12845, 12857, 12869, 12881, 12893, 12905, 12917, 12929, 12941, 12953, 12965, 12977, 12989, 13001, 13013, 13025, 13037, 13049, 13061, 13073, 13085, 13097, 13109, 13121, 13133, 13145, 13157, 13169, 13181, 13193, 13205, 13217, 13229, 13241, 13253, 13265, 13277, 13289, 13301, 13313, 13325, 13337, 13349, 13361, 13373, 13385, 13397, 13409, 13421, 13433, 13445, 13457, 13469, 13481, 13493, 13505, 13517, 13529, 13541, 13553, 13565, 13577, 13589, 13601, 13613, 13625, 13637, 13649, 13661, 13673, 13685, 13697, 13709, 13721, 13733, 13745, 13757, 13769, 13781, 13793, 13805, 13817, 13829, 13841, 13853, 13865, 13877, 13889, 13901, 13913, 13925, 13937, 13949, 13961, 13973, 13985, 13997, 14009, 14021, 14033, 14045, 14057, 14069, 14081, 14093, 14105, 14117, 14129, 14141, 14153, 14165, 14177, 14189, 14201, 14213, 14225, 14237, 14249, 14261, 14273, 14285, 14297, 14309, 14321, 14333, 14345, 14357, 14369, 14381, 14393, 14405, 14417, 14429, 14441, 14453, 14465, 14477, 14489, 14501, 14513, 14525, 14537, 14549, 14561, 14573, 14585, 14597, 14609, 14621, 14633, 14645, 14657, 14669, 14681, 14693, 14705, 14717, 14729, 14741, 14753, 14765, 14777, 14789, 14801, 14813, 14825, 14837, 14849, 14861, 14873, 14885, 14897, 14909, 14921, 14933, 14945, 14957, 14969, 14981, 14993, 15005, 15017, 15029, 15041, 15053, 15065, 15077, 15089, 15101, 15113, 15125, 15137, 15149, 15161, 15173, 15185, 15197, 15209, 15221, 15233, 15245, 15257, 15269, 15281, 15293, 15305, 15317, 15329, 15341, 15353, 15365, 15377, 15389, 15401, 15413, 15425, 15437, 15449, 15461, 15473, 15485, 15497, 15509, 15521, 15533, 15545, 15557, 15569, 15581, 15593, 15605, 15617, 15629, 15641, 15653, 15665, 15677, 15689, 15701, 15713, 15725, 15737, 15749, 15761, 15773, 15785, 15797, 15809, 15821, 15833, 15845, 15857, 15869, 15881, 15893, 15905, 15917, 15929, 15941, 15953, 15965, 15977, 15989, 16001, 16013, 16025, 16037, 16049, 16061, 16073, 16085, 16097, 16109, 16121, 16133, 16145, 16157, 16169, 16181, 16193, 16205, 16217, 16229, 16241, 16253, 16265, 16277, 16289, 16301, 16313, 16325, 16337, 16349, 16361, 16373, 16385, 16397, 16409, 16421, 16433, 16445, 16457, 16469, 16481, 16493, 16505, 16517, 16529, 16541, 16553, 16565, 16577, 16589, 16601, 16613, 16625, 16637, 16649, 16661, 16673, 16685, 16697, 16709, 16721, 16733, 16745, 16757, 16769, 16781, 16793, 16805, 16817, 16829, 16841, 16853, 16865, 16877, 16889, 16901, 16913, 16925, 16937, 16949, 16961, 16973, 16985, 16997, 17009, 17021, 17033, 17045, 17057, 17069, 17081, 17093, 17105, 17117, 17129, 17141, 17153, 17165, 17177, 17189, 17201, 17213, 17225, 17237, 17249, 17261, 17273, 17285, 17297, 17309, 17321, 17333, 17345, 17357, 17369, 17381, 17393, 17405, 17417, 17429, 17441, 17453, 17465, 17477, 17489, 17501, 17513, 17525, 17537, 17549, 17561, 17573, 17585, 17597, 17609, 17621, 17633, 17645, 17657, 17669, 17681, 17693, 17705, 17717, 17729, 17741, 17753, 17765, 17777, 17789, 17801, 17813, 17825, 17837, 17849, 17861, 17873, 17885, 17897, 17909, 17921, 17933, 17945, 17957, 17969, 17981, 17993, 18005, 18017, 18029, 18041, 18053, 18065, 18077, 18089, 18101, 18113, 18125, 18137, 18149, 18161, 18173, 18185, 18197, 18209, 18221, 18233, 18245, 18257, 18269, 18281, 18293, 18305, 18317, 18329, 18341, 18353, 18365, 18377, 18389, 18401, 18413, 18425, 18437, 18449, 1

